The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY APRIL 26, 1893 NO. 4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892. trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations. 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.29 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 8.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junctiou for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.35, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.				SOUTH.			
Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56	Rockhill		9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

A Romantic Affair.

He was ruined. As he left the casino and wandered out into the gardens he had absolutely not a franc in his pockets wherewith to purchase a lodging or a meal. The downcast profile was clear cut and firm, arguing powerful individuality in its owner, and yet the mania had seized him, as it has seized many a weak man, and he had staked his all and lost over the gaming tables of Monto Carlo.

The moonlight touched his bowed head softly, silvered the outlines of his figure, revealed his hagard whiteness. It fell on something else—something that glittered in his hands like steel.

"Stop! Don't do that!"

It was a woman's voice that spoke, a woman's touch that rested lightly on his sleeve, a woman's great dusky eyes, set in a face such as one sees but seldom in a lifetime, which were raised to his. She had strolled from her party to enjoy alone the beauty of the evening, and absorbed in meditation had wandered farther than she knew.

The man's arm dropped to his side. He looked at her in silence, wondering, admiring, perhaps a little ashamed.

"Why did you want to do it?" pursued the gentle voice. "Does life seem so evil a thing to you?"

"I have been a fool—a madman! I am ruined! I wish to God I had never seen this cursed place."

"But you are a man. You can work. You can regain all that you have lost."

He shook his head.

"I cannot find employment here and I haven't the means to get away. I have had the viatique already, and I went back to the tables thinking to have one more bid to fortune and lost. The authorities will not help me twice."

Her hand slipped into her pocket and out again. Adroitly she drew the pistol away from him and put something in its place.

"See, I have bought this thing of you," she said hurriedly. 'You need not feel too grateful. Compatriots should help each other. If you want to repay me, swear to yourself you will never do—what you attempted just now I must leave you now. Good-bye."

She was gone before he could say stay or thank her—swallowed up and lost in the shadow of the trees.

* * * * *

"Miss Ferris, allow me to introduce to you Mr. Fergus Landeck."

The first time they had met alone beneath the stars at Monte Carlo, now they are amid a fashionable crowd, and she was in evening dress, with, diamonds sparkling at her throat and in her hair.

For an instance she returned his gaze, questioning, perplexed; then there was a flash of recognition, and he saw she knew.

"Will you take me into the conservatory, Mr. Landeck? It is so warm here."

They left the ballroom and strolled under the domed glass where the palms and lilies grew.

"You have not forgotten, then?" It was his voice, low and tremulous, which broke the silence.

"No; nor you it seems."

"There are moments in a man's life which he never forgets. That was one of them. Do you know I have often wondered whether we should ever meet again, but I dared not indulge a hope until this evening, when for the first time I learned your name. Miss Ferris shall we sit down for a while? Wait let me fix that cushion for you. I am very grateful for this opportunity of speaking to you alone. I want—I want to return to you, with many thanks, the—the gift you gave me five years ago Ah, don't say no. The obligation under which you placed me will none the less exist, and—and I shall always keep the little purse—always—in remembrance of that night—and you."

"Fortune has evidently favored you since," she said after a pause.

"Yes, fortune has indeed favored me Miss Ferris, your gift was like, the enchanted purses in the children's fairy tales—bottomless. It enabled me to reach the Transvaal goldfields. I worked hard there; I saved a little, by and by I speculated much. Sometimes people grow rich there in a month—a week. I was one of them. Whatever I touched seemed to turn to gold; whatever I did was right. Money came to me in thousands—tens of thousands—hundreds even. On the day I sailed from Cape Town, three weeks ago, I was one of the richest men in South Africa, and if it had not been for you I should by lying in a suicide's grave."

Something glistened on her lashes. She drooped her eyes and toyed with the feathers of her fan.

"I am glad, so very glad, you succeeded."

His gaze lingered on the subtle outline of her figure, the curve of her full white throat and cheek, the brown hair with the threads of gold which waved and curved about her brow and neck.

"And you"—his voice sank lower still—"you have not married?"

"No, as you see. But it is probable that I shall lose my freedom soon."

"Does that mean you are engaged?'

"It means that Lord Hythe proposed to me by letter this morning and that I am to give him his answer to-night."

"And is it to be 'yes'?"

She laughed a little.

"Do you know that is a very strange question to put on so short an acquaintance and that our conversation is becoming unusual in the extreme? Mr. Landeck, you seem to forget that we were introduced only half an hour ago."

"You were present at the most solemn moment of my existence. Let me a little behind the scenes of your own life," he urged.

She hesitated and cast a rapid glance at him. Her lips, quivering as with some hidden emotion, strove to smile.

We seem fated to have strange confidence, you and I," she said and laughed uncertainly. "If you are very curious to know, it is 'yes.' I shall accept him."

Perhaps it was only fancy or the flickering of the lamps, but it seemed as though a sudden spasm crossed his face, born of disappointment or of pain.

"You care for him of course?"

An uncontrollable impulse moved the woman to dash aside the barrier of conventionality and give expression to what she felt. She raised her eyes to his. They met, and the anguish in them touched him to the hear. She shook her head merely, then turned her face away.

"Then tell me why you are going to marry him."

"Because he is rich, and my father's property is mortgaged. I may as well tell you the reason; everybody will know."

"You intend to sacrifice yourself for your family's sake."

"Sacrifice! What an ugly way of putting it! I am going to make a 'marriage of convenience.' Other women are doing the same thing every day."

There was silence, save for the dripping of the water among the ferns and grasses in the rockery and the subdued sound of distant music.

They were alone.

In the dim, religious light of the richly colored lamps the man was blind to all but the white clad form against the mass of foliage. The heavy perfume of the exotics seemed to rise and stifle him; the woman's beauty intoxicated his senses; the consciousness of presence thrilled his very soul.

He leaned over her and touched her gently on the arm.

"Sylva, we are scarcely more than strangers, you and I. Perhaps you'll tell me I am mad. But I love you—heaven knows I love you. I believe I loved you—then. Sylva, will you—oh for pity's sake take me instead of him!"

* * * * *

"A most romantic affair," said the society papers when they were married. "He proposed to her the first time they met."

Good old Lindley Murray.

There were possibly no writers for young persons more widely read, painfully studied and generally unpopular in the early part of this century than Lindley Murray, and it was the opinion of schoolboys of that time that he had conceived and written his English grammar especially to torture them.

He was regarded as a cross, obstinate and very disagreeable man. But the truth is that he was generous, affectionate and fun-loving and took up the study of grammar after he had made a career in another pursuit, and one in which grammar was regarded as of small consequence—that of a merchant.

There lives in New York to-day a gentleman who, when he was a lad, heard some interesting anecdotes about Lindley Murray, entirely different from those which have described him as a hard grammarian.

It is generally supposed that Murray was an Englishman, but that was because he wrote his grammars in England, and they were published there. He was in fact an American, born in New York city, and it was his father who bought a farm in what was then the suburbs of that city, and gave the name to what in these later days is regarded as the most aristocratic locality in New York—Murray Hill.

Lindley Murray's father bought the farm for a few hundred dollars. One lot upon it recently sold for $150,000 was a part of Mr. Murray's cow yard. It is only 50 feet front. And on what was the Murray farm there now live men whose aggregate wealth is nearly one billion dollars.

Lindley Murray was put in a counting house when he was a boy, and he was the leader of all boyish sports. There was a creek in the lower part of New York which is now the site of a great banking house. It was then 21 feet wide, and Murray was the only youth who was able to make a running jump and clear that creek. But he jumped one time too many and injured his leg so that he became lame and remained so until his death.

As he grew older he became a very good merchant, and when the Revolutionary War broke out he was worth quite a little fortune. It is said that he was not very patriotic. At all events he went to live upon a farm on Long Island, and stayed there very quietly until the war was over.

At one time Murray thought he would like to become a lawyer, so he entered a lawyer's office and there found a young student who was a quiet and solemn-faced fellow, who did not share Murray's love for fun. Nevertheless, a close friendship sprang up between them which lasted many years, and when afterward Murray met in London the American Ambassador who had been sent to represent the young Republic, there was a most cordial greeting between them, for the Minister was none other than his old associate in the law office, and his name was John Jay.

One afternoon Lindley Murray went out to the college commons, where he heard a great meeting was to be held in behalf of the patriot cause, and was astonished to see a boy 17 years of age stand before that throng and deliver a powerful speech in favor of resisting King George. It seemed amazing that this little fellow, for he was very short, as well as young was able to speak as he did. Murray made his acquaintance afterward and found him full of zeal for revolution. The two were friends for many years, and when Murray's first grammar was published he sent a copy to this young fellow, who had become famous; and wrote to him that the book was not sent because he thought his friend had need of it, but as an acknowledgment of the value which a study of this man's writings and speeches had been to him in preparing it. And Alexander Hamilton, for it was he, was greatly pleased to get that book.

Lindley Murray went to England not because he was disappointed with the success of Washington, but because the physicians told him that he could not live in the climate of New York. They recommended a place where the winters were not so severe nor the summers so enervating.

So he decided to settle in Yorkshire, England, and, having a comfortable fortune and plenty of time on his hands, he began to study the grammar of the English language to occupy his mind. It was this inspiration which led to the writing of his grammar, and, though school children found the book very hard to comprehend, it gave its author great fame.

The sales of his grammars were enormous, but not quite so great as were the sales of Noah Webster's spelling book, which was published about the same time. More copies of that book have been sold than of any other book published in the English language, excepting the Bible.

A curious thing happened to Mr. Murray, and that was that he gained another fortune by the sale of his books, although when he began to write them he had no idea that they would bring him any great pecuniary return.

WON BY THE PEOPLE.

Universal Suffrage, With Plural Voting, Adopted in Belgium.

The Strike Abandoned and Further Trouble Averted.

A cablegram from Brussels, Belgium, says: The Belgium revolution has succeeded. The reigning aristocracy has surrendered, and Belgium will hereafter be governed by the people. The victory for universal suffrage cost several lives and serious bloodshed; but, considering the terrible sacrifices which until the last moment it seemed would be necessary, the price paid is not a great one. The right of self-government has not been granted willingly. It was wrung from the present authorities by a display of revolutionary force such as had not been seen in Europe since Paris was in the hands of a committee.

The manifestation of popular will was imposing and truly terrific. It overawed and conquered the arrogance which had defied it. It has been a day of suspense and fear throughout Belgium. The entire country was under arms, and business of every description was paralyzed. The terrible nature of the crisis was emphasized as never before when 20,000 Socialists met just outside Brussels, and voted solemnly and without excitement to shed the last drop of their blood to secure the right of suffrage. The leaders advised the multitude to refrain from violence till the decision of Parliament was known later in the day. The mob consented.

Their fellows in other places exercised less self-restraint. Soon came the news that several more had been killed and many wounded in Antwerp. The bloody work was going on again in Mons and other places. Brussels waited. There was unmistakably an air of dread and apprehension upon the city. All the large places of business were closed and the shutters were up. The residential streets were completely deserted. The public quarters were thronged, but few women were about. All vehicles, except a few cabs, disappeared. The army and the mob stood and waited. Cavalry and infantry held all the streets within half a mile of the King's palace and the Parliament buildings. There were no hostile demonstrations against the troops.

Meantime the Lower House of the Legislature assembled. The House voted to sit until the committee agreed on some suffrage measure. It refused to adopt the Government suggestion to act on the budget, which was waiting. The members instead went outside to view the strange sight in the streets of the city, which was in a state of siege.

Thousands of troops filled the streets converging at Parliament Hall. Beyond them the mob stood waiting. It was nearly 4 o'clock, but there had been no collision. The multitude was silent, and not even sullen. There was, however, no mistaking the attitude of their unnumbered thousands.

Members of the Chamber went back to their seats profoundly impressed. Telegrams poured in telling of renewed fighting in the provinces. A mild but salutary panic took possession of the House.

The committee were forced to report. They brought in a measure providing for universal suffrage for citizens above twenty-five years of age, with an additional vote for heads of families, and another for those possessing educational qualifications. It was briefly debated and quickly brought to a vote. The result was 119 in favor, twelve against and fourteen abstentions. The figures were received with amazement on all sides, indicating as it did the panic-stricken condition of the House. The news quickly spread, and was received with immense relief if not entire satisfaction by the people.

It was thought that the Senate would act immediately on the Suffrage bill.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ITALY has female switchmen.

OUR railroads employ 784,000 men.

WOMEN work in Swiss dynamite mills.

THERE are forty-six hodcarrier unions.

FRENCH miners have formed a National union.

FLINT glass workers have a surplus of $100,000.

THE bakers' unions of Austria have 72,665 members.

ST. LOUIS union butchers run a co-operative store.

WOMEN tailors recently held a mass meeting at Boston.

OMAHA (Neb.) telegraphers have established a paper.

THERE are said to be 40,000 union bakers in this country.

IDAHO butchers favor the proposed law to license the craft.

HEBREW carpenters have separate unions in the Brotherhood.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) unions want an eight hour day for policemen.

AN industrial school for girls is about to be opened near Danville, Ind.

DENVER (Col.) striking shoemakers will establish a co-operative factory.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) street car men get sick and death benefits from their union.

THE Central Labor Union, of New York City, has approved the strike of hotel waiters for the right to wear mustaches.

IT is estimated that the cost of annual conventions to the labor organizations is not less than a million dollars per annum.

THE great uprising of laborers in the Middle Ages was due to an attempt to re-establish the claim to property control of the person of the laborer.

ORGANIZED labor of Glasgow, Scotland, has established a daily paper because it was dissatisfied with the treatment accorded by the capitalistic press during a strike.

A HOME for factory girls has been erected at Hamburg. Each inmate receives her wardrobe, besides bed, etc. The girls pay $1.25 a week for board and lodging, and an eight-cent dinner is also provided for non-inmates. The persons in charge are practised nurses. In connection with the home there is an agency for servants and factory hands.

ANTARTIC SEALING.

Dundee Whalers Make Remarkable Catches of Fur Seals.

News has reached Dundee, Scotland, that the three Dundee whalers which went to the Antartic Ocean last autumn are returning unsuccessful as far as whaling is concerned, but that they found an enormous number of fur seals. One vessel alone is said to have 60,000 skins on board. It is reported that the skippers prevented the scientists who accompanied the expedition from taking observations in order to preserve the secrets of the whereabouts of the sealing grounds.

LATER NEWS.

THE big safe in the postoffice at Lakewood, N. J., was blown open by professional cracksmen and rifled of about $8000, of which $2000 was in stamps and the remainder in cash.

THE coal barge Plymouth was swamped off Barnegat, N. J., and Mrs. Wyman, the Captain's wife, and two sailors were drowned.

AT Lewiston, Ill., three French lumbermen, scuffling on a raft, fell into the river. All were drowned.

THE famous John Bull engine and its complement of two fifty-seven-year-old passenger coaches arrived at Chicago from Jersey City on schedule time.

JACK BRADY, colored, was hanged at Hendersonville, N. C., for the murder, in last August, of L. R. Taylor, a white man. Brady confessed his crime.

ALL the ships in Hampton Roads, Va., were decked in bunting and salutes were fired in honor of the silver wedding of King Humbert of Italy. Secretary Herbert arrived in the Dolphin.

IN Jackson Township, Indiana, an eastbound express train struck a wagon containing the family of John S. Smith, consisting of himself, wife and three small children. All were instantly killed.

GENERAL EDWARD FITZGERALD BEALE died in Washington a few days ago. He was born in Washington February 4, 1822. He served with distinction in the Mexican War.

THE Duke of Veragua and party arrived in Washington from New York under the chaperonage of Commander Dickinson, United States Navy, and attended pontifical high mass at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

THE President in an interview said that the Cabinet and he were united in favor of gold payments of all paper, and are supporting the Government's credit by all means in their power.

THE Norwegian Ministry has resigned because King Oscar refused to sanction a resolution of the Norwegian Storthing in favor of appointing Norwegian consuls to represent the shipping and commercial interests of Norway abroad, instead of Norway depending for consular representation, as at present, upon consuls representing both Sweden and Norway.

THERE was a long and desperate struggle between police and strikers at Hull, England; a fire there, supposed to have been started by a striking docker, caused the loss of $2,500,000.

NEAR the Taichow Island, China, a war junk disguised as a merchantman captured a formidable band of pirates. Of the fifty-one pirates only eleven were captured alive, the others being killed. Twenty-five of the capturers were also killed.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, and Empress Augusta were received by Pope Leo XIII at the Vatican, Rome, and the Emperor and the Pope had a long interview.

KING HUMBERT'S silver wedding was celebrated in Rome, Italy.

SERVIAN COUP D'ETAT.

Alexander Arrests His Regents and Assumes the Crown.

KING OF SERVIA.

One of the boldest political strokes that has startled modern Europe was the coup d'etat of young Alexander, King of Servia, by which, in one night and without bloodshed, he arrested the three Regents who were administering the Government during his minority, and had himself annointed King in the cathedral at Belgrade. He is only seventeen years old, but is a well-developed and sensible lad, who seems to thoroughly appreciate the high responsibility resting upon him.

A CRUISER LEAVES.

Serious Trouble at Grenada and One Vessel Less for the Big Review.

One of the British war vessels pulled up her anchor and left Hampton Roads, Va., before the final maneuvers and naval parade, on a serious errand. It was the Partridge, Captain McAllister. She was ordered to Nassau by the Admiral. He received word that there had been an uprising of colored people at Grenada, and that Captain Taylor, of the gunboat Mohawk, was shot and badly wounded. Grenada is the chief of the Grenadine Islands. This is a British possession. The Partridge is a full sister to our gunboats Yorktown, Concord and Bennington.

A BAD man hates the things that can do him good.

A BIG CYCLONE.

An Enormous Storm Passes Over the Continent.

Fourteen Lives Lost in the Milwaukee (Wis.) Crib.

A terrific storm raged over the country east of the Rocky Mountains; the lake crib of the city of Milwaukee was destroyed, and fourteen men lost their lives; many exhibits at the World's Fair buildings in Chicago were damaged.

The storm ranged from the Gulf to beyond the Canada border and from the Rockies out over the Atlantic.

A dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., says: In a gale which for years has not been equalled on the great lakes, the crib at the end of the intake tunnel, some 3000 feet out in the lake, was washed away, and of seventeen men who were employed there in the shaft which reaches to the shore, but three were known to be alive.

The balance were believed to have been drowned. Some were doubtless washed off by the huge billows which have been tumbling on the shore, and others perished in the air-shaft, where they sought shelter, and which is now filled with water.

The people living along the shore were horrified at daylight when they could see no vestige either of the crib or the house that surmounted it. The entire property, as far as the eye could reach, was one spectacle of seething, boiling, roaring billows, that seemed to unite with the clouds.

On the beach were two lumber-laden rafts that had vainly sought shelter behind the breakwater, and the shore was strewn with the wreckage. Another fear was that the leak in the bottom of the shaft would soon fill and drown the men. Foreman Barbour said he knew that there were at least seventeen men in the crib.

At 12 o'clock an effort was made to reach the wreck of the crib on a tug boat, but it was unsuccessful. An hour later the tug Welcome took a lifeboat in tow and steamed out to the crib.

Only one man was found alive at the crib and he was brought ashore in an unconscious condition. His name is John Miller.

A search will be made for the bodies of the drowned men as soon as the lake becomes a little safer.

A telegram from Chicago says: The storm was the worst experienced for years. At the World's Fair Grounds the east lagoon bridge, leading to the naval exhibit, was undermined by the waves from Lake Michigan. The Government building looks as though a volley of musketry had been fired at its eastern front, the glass being shattered in countless places, through which the rain poured.

The great dome, with its elaborate and costly decorations, is water-soaked, and will require much work to put it in condition again. Books and pictures in the education department were found lying on the floor water-soaked, and in the engineering department of the war exhibit many models are badly damaged and rendered useless. The Patent Office Department, too, fared badly, a large number of models being found wet and rusty.

The postoffice on the west side of the building had a good soaking. The Manufactures' building sprung leaks in scores of places and much glass is missing from the roof. The bulk of the damage is in the gallery, which, in a measure, protected the main floor.

The buildings, on the whole, stood the storm fairly well, but much of the decorations were blown away.

High winds, approaching tornadoes in severity, and accompanied by rain, snow, and hail, have again played havoc with telegraph wires throughout the West. Neither company had a workable wire further west than Des Moines, and it was difficult to do business with that point. Throughout Iowa, Wisconsin, western Illinois, Nebraska, and Missouri the wires were practically useless, and communication was cut off from Mississippi and Louisiana. East of Chicago, also, the wires were either down or largely useless, and heavy wind storms were reported from Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

Advices from Detroit say: One of the heaviest gales ever known on the Lakes has just occurred, the wind atttaining a velocity of over seventy miles an hour. The damage done along the river front is quite severe. In the neighborhood of Belle Isle bridge, steam and sailing yachts and catboats anchored close to the docks were smashed against each other, roofs of boat houses were lifted off, and floating docks lifted up on the land. The boat houses and contents of the Detroit Boat Company and Hermann Schmidst were wrecked, and a number of small yachts belonging to the same firm and other firms were driven high on the land and suffered severe damage.

Property in Ypsilanti, Mich., has received injury by rain. Stocks of goods which had been left uncovered by the unroofing of the buildings by the tornado of a few days ago were wet and rendered almost useless. The postoffice was afloat, and it was almost impossible to get into it for the mail. It is estimtaed that the loss will be $70,000.

While the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour the workmen in the Big Four car repair shops at Brightwood, Ind., noticed the roof and walls shaking, and as a precautionary measure they all climbed into box cars which were in the building for repairs. The next instant the whole building collapsed, but the cars were strong enough to support the big timbers and not a man of the twenty at work was injured. The building was 600 feet long and 150 feet wide. The Big Four freight depot at the same place, an immense building 600 feet long and fifty feet wide, was razed by the wind, and the debris scattered for a great distance.

News was also received of a fearful cyclone that swept down Fourche valley in Arkansas, a few days ago, leaving death and havoc in its wake. The town of Boles, sixteen miles north of Dallas, Polk County, was almost swept off the map. Buildings and outhouses and fences were blown half a mile and shattered in fragments. Trees were uprooted and blown in the roads. It is known that seven persons were killed.

At noon a terrific cyclone passed through the valley just south of Fayetteville, Ark. Its path was 300 yards wide, leaving a barren waste behind it. It swept over everything, uprooted trees, tore down fences, destroyed houses. Many homes were utterly demolished. Out of one family, whose name is Wright, consisting of eight persons, not one escaped injury.

A frightful tornado crossed Jasper and Clarke counties, Mississippi. The cyclone originated in Jasper County, thirty-five miles south of Meridian, and traveled in a northwesterly direction. A settlement of colored cabins was destroyed and many of the unfortunates perished.

A cyclone struck Midland City, Ala., and destroyed a dozen houses, four stores and two warehouses. The cyclone lasted but a few minutes and no one was killed, although a number of persons were seriously bruised.

A destructive hail-storm visited Ardmore, Indian Territory, tearing down growing vegetation and crops. A cyclone struck Kaney Hollows, near there, tearing down several houses and injuring several persons, some probably fatally. The storm cut a swath about 300 yards wide and laid the big timbers to the ground. It is reported that one man was killed by hailstones.

The rainy fringe of the cyclone of continental diameter passed over New York and brought down from the northeast a gale that attained at times a velocity of forty-nine miles in the city, and, down beyond Sandy Hook, in the open, reached the dignity of a hurricane. Little damage was done. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in Sullivan County and parts of Orange and Pike, in New York State. In some parts of Sullivan County the snow banks piled up during the winter had not yet melted, and near Liberty there were highways impassable on account of the snow.

Some damage was also done along the New Jersey coast by the storm.

According to the Weather Bureau, the cyclone was the most extensive that had ever swept across the country and got on the records. Its westerly edge was away out in the Dakotas, while its easterly limit was conjectured to be far at sea on the Atlantic. It extended northward from the Gulf of Mexico beyond the Canada border.

THE CARAVELS ARRIVE.

The Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta Anchor in Hampton Roads.

The three Columbus caravels arrived safely at Hampton Roads, Va., from Havana in tow of three Spanish warships. They were received with thunderous salutes and displays of flags of the countries represented by the fleets, and dropped anchor at the end of the American line of vessels. The

THE NINA.

day was beautiful, and they came down the Roads decorated from jibboom to taffrail with bunting, including the old flags of Castile and Aragon. The little vessels were tumbled about off the Virginia Coast on the day before in a lively fashion by the northeast wind that blew all day, but they managed to make the capes and, after taking pilots aboard, came in. At the head of the fleet was the unprotected cruiser Infanta Isabel towing the flagship Santa Maria, which displayed the flag of an admiral. Behind and a mile astern came the torpedo vessel Nueve Eupana with the Nina as her charge, and in the latter's wake was the big black protected cruiser Reina Regente with

THE PINTA.

the Pinta. They were towed by at least a quarter of a mile of hawser and looked like so many ducks sitting on the water with the feathers of their tails plucked.

When off the fort the Stars and Stripes were broken out and saluted by the leader, the fort quickly responding. Before the Santa Maria was abreast of the Philadelphia the Dutch frigate Van Speyk ran up the Spanish colors and saluted them with thirteen rounds. Then the Russian and General Admiral began to salute, and later every flag-ship in the harbor paid honors to the curious-looking crafts and the country they came from.

MEXICAN REBELS WIN.

Federal Troops Routed With 130 Killed and Wounded.

News from Chihuahua, Mexico, says that Amalla, a fugitive from justice in New Mexico, recently returned to his native mountains and stirred up a large force of ignorant malcontents, outlaws and religious fanatics, and, arming them, captured the town of Temaxachic, near Guerrero, an important mining town beyond the summit of the Sierra Madre.

Amalla then went southward towards Tomachica and had a skirmish with Santa Anna and 300 men, who surrendered and afterwards joined him. The combined forces, under the leadership of Amalla, then marched on the town of Santa Tomas and captured it without resistance. The rebels then took the town of Guerrero, which was garrisoned by volunteer troops, who surrended without fighting.

At this point the Federal troops came up and the rebels fled to Santa Tomas, pursued by the troops. The Federal troops were surprised at the latter place, and in the battle that ensued 130 of them were killed and wounded. The rebels suffered very little.

THE SPRING REPORT.

The Condition of Farm Animals in the United States.

The spring report of Henry Robinson, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, now in press, presents the following as the condition of farm animals in the United States: Horses—Average sanitary condition, 97.5; ratio of losses to the country at large, 1.7 per cent., as against 1.5 per cent. last year. Cattle—Average condition, 94.7, as against 93 2 a year ago; losses from all causes, 3.4 per cent. Sheep—Average condition, 94.2, as against 96.3 in 1892; losses from all causes, 4.4 per cent. Swine—Average condition, 96.4, the highest figure for several years, as against 95.2 for for 1892; ratio of losses, 6.3 per cent. The following are given as the approximate number of these several classes of farm animals in the whole country: Horses, 16,207,000; cattle, 52,378,000; sheep, 47,274,000; swine, 46,095,000.

EARTHQUAKE IN ZANTE.

The Ionian Island Devastated For the Second Time.

Many People Buried in Ruined Cities and Villages.

The Island of Zante, one of the principal Ionian Islands, was visited by a most destructive earthquake a few mornings ago, resulting in great loss of life and property. In February and March last the island sustained a vast amount of damage by seismic disturbances, and a large number of lives were lost.

This last shock appears to have been most violent in the city of Zante, the greater part of which was destroyed.

The people became panic-stricken and the authorities helpless. The streets were impassable, being filled with masses of stone and timber, the wreckage of the houses which were thrown down by the earthquake.

The bodies of twenty persons killed by falling walls have been removed from the debris, and it was feared that many more dead were still in the ruins. The number of persons injured ran up into the hundreds. Everything was in confusion, and the work of searching for bodies and for the injured could not be pursued systematically.

The greater portion of the inhabitants fled to the plains back of the city, where they wandered about in a distracted manner bewailing the loss of their homes and property. A large number of tents that were taken to Zante to shelter the people who were rendered homeless by the former earthquakes have been again set up, and under them some of the women and children have taken refuge.

The city presents a scene of desolation, and it is doubtful if it ever recovers from the series of misfortunes that have befallen it within the past three months. There is bound to be an enormous amount of suffering, and outside aid will be urgently required to prevent sickness and starvation.

The shock occurred at 7:30 a. m. Most of the buildings that stood erect after the shocks of February and March were either thrown down or shattered so as to be unsafe for occupancy. The Church of St. Dionysius and the Government offices were thrown down.

Advices from the interior show that the whole island has been devastated. Many villages have been destroyed, and it was thought that the loss of life had been very great.

After the first shock two more heavy shocks shook the whole island. The people fled from all the towns to find safety on the plains and hillsides. All were terror stricken. Thousands were without shelter, and few have sufficient food.

The Greek Government acted promptly in rendering aid to the sufferers. The Greek ironclads Hydra and Spezia started for Zanti, having on board a detachment of engineers, as well as provisions and medicines, for the survivors of the calamity.

It is pointed out that the Zante disaster is confirmation of the prediction made a few days before by Professor Falb, who predicted the former earthquakes, that disturbances more serious than the recent ones would occur on that date.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

FLORIDA has a floating hotel.

THE Indian farmer is a success.

MEXICO hasn't a wagon factory.

WISCONSIN has 40,000 Polanders.

GERMANY wants to annex Samoa.

SMALL-POX is spreading in London.

OREGON is to have a Quaker colony.

NEW YORK police cost $10,000 a day.

DELAWARE peaches will be pleutiful.

THERE are 363,000 teachers in the Union.

NEW YORK has 1,000,000 tenement residents.

SAVANNAH, Ga., leads in the naval stores trade.

FLORIDA boasts a 150,000-acre peach orchard.

BRITISH capital has bought Greenseeds & Co.'s iron furnaces at Birmingham, Ala.

MORE than 100 dead bodies have been taken from the earthquake ruins at Zante.

THE big Krupp gun is to be presented to the city of Chicago after the World's Fair.

TWENTY-FIVE Newark, N. J., letter carriers ride the wheel in delivering the mail.

ONE year in prison was a Crawfordsville (Ind.) boy's sentence for robbing forty houses.

SILVERTON (Oregon) police tracked a thief by a trail of grain that dropped from a hole in a sack.

THE Governor of Nebraska has signed a bill reducing by twenty per cent. the freight rates on railroads.

WATCHMAN ZIEGLER, arrested for stealing brass at Buffalo, N. Y., went mad through fear of imprisonment.

BALTIMORE (Md.) imports for the fiscal year, which will end in June, will show an enormous increase over those of the previous fiscal year. The estimate is made that this increase will be so large that the duties will be a million dollars in excess of those of last year.

IN A BURNING MINE.

Nine Men Lose Their Lives in a Shaft Near Butte, Montana.

The timbers of the pump station at the 500 foot level of the Silver Bow shaft number two, at Butte, Montana, belonging to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, caught fire.

Before an alarm could be sent through the mine nine men working in the stopes and levels were suffocated by smoke and gas.

The fire is supposed to have originated by the explosion of a lamp, of which four were kept lighted at the station.

CRUSHED UNDER A CANNON

It Fell While Being Hoisted at the World's Fair.

Sergeant Warwick and Corporal Kernies were accidentally crushed under a large piece of modern ordnance forming part of the United States exhibition while it was being hoisted into place by themselves and a squad of their comrades. The weapon weighs fourteen tons.

Warwick was flattened into pulp. Kernies was not so badly crushed by the immense mass, but his injuries were pronounced fatal.

THE new steamship Campania, built for the Cunard Company, was given a trial trip on the Clyde and attained a maximum speed of 23.50 knots, or twenty-seven miles an hour, the greatest speed ever attained by a steamship.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 30.

Lesson Text: "Wisdom's Warning,' Prov. 1., 20-33 — Golden Text: Heb. xii., 12—Commentary.

20. "Wisdom crieth without: she uttereth her voice in the streets." When we read in the New Testaament such words as these. "Christ the Wisdom of God," Who of God is made unto us wisdom" (I Cor. i., 24, 30), we have no difficulty in understanding woo is meant in this book by wisdom. Just as Jesus Christ is both the living personal word and also the written word, so He is wisdom as to His person and as to His utterances. It is no wonder, then, that it is written, "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom" (iv., 7).

21. "She crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the openings of the gates. In the city she uttereth her words, saying." The great multitude are in the broad way of self and self pleasing, with little or no thought of a hereafter and a day of judgment. They care not for the fact that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," and their only thought is pleasure and prosperity here and now (Math. vii., 13; Gal, v., 7). Wisdom is represented as calling unto them as they hurry along their downward road.

22. "How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity, and the scorners delight in their scorning, and fools hate knowledge?" Simple ones, if they believe the devil, are easily led astray. If they believe God, they are easily led aright. If they go astray, they are soon among the scorners and the fools. Yet wisdom loves them and cries unto them: "How long?" "How long shall thy vain thoughts lodge within thee?" "How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before Me" (Jer. iv., 14; Ex. x., 3)?

23. "Turn you at My reproof; behold I will pour out My Spirit unto you; I will make known My words unto you." He calls so lovingly, so patiently, so perseveringly. "Come unto Me; return unto the Lord; turn, O backsliding children; take with you words and turn to the Lord." These are some of the many words of the Lord to the erring ones as He entreats them to come unto Him (Isa. lv., 3, 7; Jer. iii., 1, 7, 12; 14; Hos. xiv., 2). He only asks us to turn to Him, and He will do all the rest, giving His words and His Spirit, His words which are Spirit and Life (John vi., 63).

24. "Because I have called, and ye refused; I have stretched out My hand, and no man regarded." It does not seem possible that a people who had been so wondrously dealt with could so treat such love, but the human heart is still the same, and the same love on His part is turned away from by those to whom His hands are imploringly stretched out. How is it with you?

25. "But ye have set at naught all My counsel, and would none of My reproof." They mocked the messengers of God, and despised His words, and misused His prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose against His people, till there was no remedy. (II Coron. xxxvi., 16). They even went so far as to say, "We have made a convenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement; we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves" (Isa. xxviii., 15). Like the men before the flood, whose houses God filled with good things, they said unto God, "Depart from us; what can the Almighty do for us" (Job xxii., 15-18)?

26. "I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh." Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap, and he that soweth the wind shall reap the whirlwind" (Gal. vi., 7; Hos. viii., 7). Concerning all who take counsel against Him it is written, "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision" (Ps. ii., 4), and if His loving invitations are persistently despised we must remember His words, "None of those men which were bidden shall taste of My supper" (Luke xiv., 24).

27. "When your fear cometh as desolation and your destruction as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you." In due time these things will come upon all who despise His love and make light of His salvation. Because there is wrath, beware lest He take thee away with His stroke, then a great ransom cannot deliver thee (Job xxxvi., 18).

28. "Then shall they call upon Me, but I will not answer; they shall seek Me early, but they shall not find Me." Then shall they cry unto the Lord, but He will not hear them; He will even hide His face from them at that time, as they behaved themselves ill in their doings (Mic. iii., 4). He told Jeremiah that the intercession of Moses and Samuel could not save the Nation, and He told Ezekiel that the presence of Noah, Daniel and Job would be of no avail (Jer. xv., 1; Ezek. xiv., 14, 20). Sin may become so great that nothing will do but judgment.

29. "For that they hated knowledge and did not choose the fear of the Lord." They say unto God, Depart from us, for we desire not the knowledge of Thy ways (Job xxi., 14). The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, a foundation of life, a great treasure (Prov. i., 7; ix., 10; xiv., 27; Isa. xxxiii., 6). But they had no reverence for God, no respect for His ways, no gratitude for His gifts. The fool says there is no God, and many a one who would not say this wishes that there was no God. The carnal mind is enmity against God (Rom. viii., 7).

30. "They would none of My counsel; they despised all My reproof." Our Lord Jesus said that whosoever heard His words, but did them not, was like a man building on sand, only to have everything swept away (Math. vii., 26, 27).

31. "Therefore, shall they eat of the fruit of their own way and be filled with their own devices." Their own wickedness will correct them and their backslidings reprove them. Hear, O earth; behold, I will bring evil upon this people, even the fruit of their thoughts, because they have not hearkened unto my words (Jer. ii., 19; vi., 19). If people will not receive the truth, God will let them receive delusion and a lie (II Thess. ii., 10-12). He simply lets them have their own way, with its consequences, if they insist on having it.

32. "For the turning away of the simple shall slay them, and the prosperity of fools shall destroy them." To turn way from God is to turn one's back on the only source of love and light. It is to choose darkness rather than light (John iii., 19).

33. "But whoso harkeneth unto Me shall dwell safely and shall be quiet from fear of evil." What a wonderful salvation our wonderful Lord has provided for His enemies if they will only turn to Him in true penitence. Life, eternal life, abundant pardon, forgiveness of all sins, with the assurance of there being no more remembered, an inheritance incorruptible, a joint heirship with Jesus Christ, with the promise of all things temporal and spiritual that we can possibly need.—Lesson Helper.

THERE are said to be only 5,000 words in the English language for which no rhyme exists. Casual reading of amateur poetry would naturally point to the conclusion that there were more than this.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

IN Grace Church, New York City, at high noon the Rev. Dr. Huntington, assisted by Bishop Potter, married Miss Cornelia Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, to William George Robert, fourth Earl of Craven, aged twenty-five. Miss Martin is but sixteen years and five months old. Her family is very wealthy.

DUKE OF VERAGUA and his brother, the Marquis de Barboles, held a reception at the Waldorf, New York City, and later were formally received by the city officials in the Governor's Room at the City Hall.

THOMAS M. BARR & Co., of New York City, wholesale dealers in coffee, brokers and speculators in that commodity, have failed for about $300,000.

THE famous gun "Long Tom," which played such a part in the history of this country in the war of 1812, arrived at New York, bound for the World's Fair, on board the Portuguese steamship Vega, Captain Rosa, from Lisbon, via the Azore Islands.

THE Chamber of Commerce, the New York Historical Society and the American Geographical Society united in giving a brilliant reception at the Waldorf, New York City, for the Duke and Duchess of Veragua and their party. It was carried out on a magnificent scale.

THE citizens of Lexington, Mass., celebrated the 118th anniversary of the firing of the "shot heard round the world." The celebration was the most successful the old town has held since the 100th anniversay in 1875.

THE New York Legislature at Albany adjourned sine die.

MRS. ALMIRA RUSSELL HANCOCK, widow of General Winfield Scott Hancock, died in New York City after a long and painful illness. She was born in Zanesville, Ohio, December 12, 1831.

IN search of the Countess of Craven's wedding presents a burglar ransacked Mr. Bradley-Martin's house, New York City, stole between $5000 and $10,000 worth of jewelry and silver.

COLONEL CHARLES B. TAPPEN, New York's oldest citizen, is dead. He was born in Hanover, Morris County, N. J., on February 5, 1795, when George Washington was President of the United States.

A FIRE broke out in the tinstore of Julius Mathieus at Beaver Falls, Penn., and spread to the store of M. A. Corbet & Co., and the dwelling of John Wittenberg, all of which were destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. Mathieus slept in a room over their store and were burned to a crisp.

MUCH damage was done by the late storm in New Jersey and in Westchester County, and on Long Island, New York.

THE Pennsylvania Steel Company, involving the Maryland Steel Company, went into the hands of receivers; the combined liabilities being $5,600,000.

South and West.

GERMANY'S two representatives for the naval review, the Kaiserin Augusta and Seeadler, arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., and the usual salutes were exchanged.

FIVE men were killed and four injured in an explosion in the Bush-Ivanhoe tunnel in Colorado.

A DESTRUCTIVE hail, wind and rain storm passed through Warsaw, Ind., clearing a strip about 200 yards wide entirely across the country. The town of Gravelton was completely wrecked.

CHARLES PECK and Edward McClerg, workmen, were killed by the explosion of the boiler of J. C. Kelch's sawmill at Greenville, Ohio.

A TORNADO at Osage City, Kan., killed two persons, injured several and wrecked 140 buildings.

THE Arethuse, the French flag-ship, arrived in Hampton Roads, Va. Crews from the several men-of-war rowed four boat races, all of which were won by the San Francisco's men.

SAMUEL PASCO, Democrat, has been elected by the Florida Legislature, at Tallahassee, United States Senator for the term commencing March 4th, 1893, and ending March 4th, 1899, by a vote of ninety-five out of 100 in joint session.

WHILE a dummy engine was pushing a coach across the bridge over Twelve Pole Creek, W. Va., it struck a derrick, which fell and threw the coach from the bridge. The conductor, a brakeman and one passenger were killed.

ONE man was killed and several wounded in an attack of miners on the convict prison at Tracy City, Tenn.

THE entire business portion of the town of Warden, Idaho, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $550,000.

FIFTY lives were lost and hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage caused in the late gale which swept over the West.

RAY SHOUT, the Union Pacific agent at Salina, Kan., was fatally cut with a razor by a colored man of the name of Dan Adams. Adams was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. Shout's friends were not satisfied with the verdict. They took the colored man from the officers and without giving him a chance to say a word, threw a rope around his neck and strung him to a tree.

Washington.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER MASON'S last monthly report shows that for the nine months of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1893, the aggregate receipts from internal revenue sources were $120,510,016.95, a gain over the corresponding period of 1892 of $7,208,078.

THE invitation to Mrs. Cleveland from the Board of Lady Managers to open the woman's department at the World's Fair the 1st of May was presented at the White House by Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Read, of Baltimore. Mrs. Cleveland said it would be impossible for her to attend.

THE ninth annual report of the Civil Service Commission has just been issued. The Commissioners urge that the classified service should be extended as rapidly as practicable. The whole number of places subject to competitive examination under the rules is now 42,928.

SECRETARY MORTON ordered the dismissal of forty-one assistant microscopists, one clerk and a bookkeeper, attached to the Bureau of Animal Industry and assigned to duty in Chicago. The reason of the dismissal is the reduced condition of the work.

SECRETARY CARLISLE made a statement that no order to stop gold redemption of Treasury notes had been issued, and that he hoped to receive more gold from the West.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British Ambassador, gave a reception to the Diplomatic Corps in Washington. The affair was very brilliant.

Foreign.

THE Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Jail, England, for contempt of court.

THERE were more severe earthquake shocks in Zante.

THE Australian Joint Stock Bank failed, with liabilities of $65,000.

THERE were two more earthquake shocks in Zante; it was then predicted that the shocks would continue until a volcanic eruption occurred.

THE Earl of Derby, a distinguished English statesman, is dead. He was born in 1826.

COUNT KALNOKY, the Austrian Premier, gave notice to Minister Grant that an exequatur would not be granted to Max Judd as American Consul-General at Vienna.

THE Irish Home Rule bill passed the second reading in the British Parliament by a vote of 347 to 304; Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour closed the debate.

THE Belgian Senate approved the extension of the suffrage voted by the Chamber of Representatives.

THE village of Jasz-Ladany, Hungary, has been visited by a most disastrous fire. One hundred and twenty houses were destroyed, and two persons were killed.

FORTY houses at Slivno, a village of Bohemia, have been destroyed by fire. Four persons were killed and forty injured.

THE Infanta Eulalia started from Madrid, Spain, on her way to America and the World's Fair. Don Antonio accompanied her.

PRINCE FERDINAND of Bulgaria married Marie Louise Pia, daughter of the Duke of Parma, at Florence, Italy.

EMPEROR WILLIAM and Empress Augusta arrived in Rome to attend the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy.

FORTY-FIVE precious historical documents relating to the voyages and discovery of America are to be exhibited at the World's Fair. The Duke of Veragua, the living descendant of Columbus, has agreed to lend them. The forty-five papers form almost a history of Columbus's career as discoverer. In the list is the original commission given to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella upon his departure for the first voyage. It is dated Granada, April 30, 1492. In it he is appointed grand admiral of the ocean seas, vice-king and governor general of all the lands he should discover. Every document in the collection is either written by Columbus or signed by Ferdinand or Isabella.

THE managers of the different banks in Stratford, Canada, decided to exact a discount of twenty per cent. on all American silver that passes over their counters on and after May 1.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

16 BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 35	@	$2 40
Medium, 1892, choice	1 97½	@	2 00
Pea, 1892, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 70	@	2 85
White kidney, 1892, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 10	@	2 15
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 95	@	—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	—	@	—
St. & Penn., firsts	—	@	—
Western, firsts	27	@	28
Western, seconds	25	@	26
Western, thirds	—	@	24
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	27½	@	28
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	26	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	24½	@	25½
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	26½	@	27
Welsh tubs, 2ds	25	@	26
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	25	@	26
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	22	@	23
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	20
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	—	@	22
W. Factory, seconds	20	@	21
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	18	@	19
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	11¾	@	12
Full cream, colored, fancy	11¾	@	12
Full cream, good to prime	10½	@	11
Part skims, choice	9	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8
Part skims, common	3	@	6
Full skims	⅛	@	1½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	16½
Western—Fresh, fancy	16½	@	16½
Duck eggs	20	@	23
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Greening, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
Florida oranges, per box	2 00	@	4 50
Cranberries, Jersey, crate	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1892, choice	21½	@	—
1892, prime	20½	@	21
1892, common to good	18	@	20
Old odds	5	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	13½	@	14
Western, per lb	13½	@	—
Chickens, local, lb	—	@	18
Western per lb	12½	@	13
Roosters, old, per lb	8	@	—
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	80	@	1 12
Western, per pair	70	@	90
Geese, Western, per pair	1 12	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	35	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	15
Chickens—Phila., per lb	30	@	50
Western, per lb	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	12½	@	13
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	—	@	—
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 25	@	2 75
White, per doz	3 75	@	4 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Cabbage, Florida, per crate	1 00	@	2 75
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	1 75	@	2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
State, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 50	@	5 50
Asparagus, doz. bunches	2 00	@	5 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	—
Patents	4 25	@	4 40
Wheat—No. 2 Red	76¼	@	76½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	62	@	64
Corn—Ungraded White	48½	@	50¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	40½
Mixed Western	37	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice	90	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	70
Lard—City Steam	09.00	@	09.75c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lbs	—	@	6 20
Lambs, per lb	6	@	8½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	7 25	@	7 60
Dressed	9	@	10

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

TO BOIL HAM.

Wash the ham thoroughly and put it in a kettle of cold water. A large ham requires at least five hours' steady boiling, filling the kettle with other hot water as it boils down. When done take the kettle off and let it stand an hour. When nearly cold take out the ham and remove the skin. Cover with cracker crumbs and put it in the oven for half an hour, or until the crumbs are slightly brown.—[Detroit Free Press.

TO GET RID OF RED ANTS.

These pests may be got rid of by pouring kerosene on their nests, and in the house by making a sugar syrup with a little sugar of lead in it and setting it on papers or pieces of shingle in the places where they run. They may be kept from the shelves in a pantry by making a strip of paste mixed with molasses on the skirting board, or the paste may be scented with carbolic acid, if this is not disagreeable to the housekeeper.—[New York Times.

TO SEAL FRUIT CANS.

Of course some of your fruit cans have lost their tops since they were used a year ago; and many either lack rubber bands or are otherwise disabled at the top. Do not throw away these afflicted cans, but gather them altogether and congratulate yourself that you can put fruit in them which is absolutely warranted to keep air-tight. But how? Why, just this way. Get a sheet of cotton batting and separate it so that there is one woolly side and one smooth side to each half. Fill the cans with fruit and, while the steam is actually pouring out of the top, clap a piece of batting over the opening—woolly side down—and put a weight on top to keep the batting in place. This will not fail if you put the cotton on while the fruit is bubbling hot.—[New York World.

COOLING WITHOUT BASTING.

A Western teacher of cooking whose name is widely known does not baste such juicy meats as beef and mutton while roasting. She argues that such meats if basted are less crisp and more like those that have been cooked by steaming. The searing of the outside of a roast of beef by intense heat, which usually takes place when the meat is first placed in the oven, she accomplishes by setting the pan containing the beef on top of the stove over a hot fire, turning the roast first on one side and then the other until so well seared that none of the juices can escape.

The meat is then put into the oven and roasted as usual; that is, at a lower temperature. It is claimed that if cooked in this way, meats shrink less, are in the oven a shorter time, are more juicy, and require less heat for roasting, than if cooked in the usual way. The salt and pepper are added after the meat is cooked, as salt tends to draw the juices out of uncooked meat. Housewives who like to experiment might try cooking the beef and lamb without basting. Many housewives and cooks claim that meat so roasted has a hard, dry crust, and that only the inside out is worth eating. Veal, which is a dry meat, should be basted with melted butter and water.—[New York Post.

RECIPES.

Graham Gem Pudding—Six gems baked the day before, break into small pieces, pour over them one pint of hot water and one-half cup of sugar, stir in six large tart apples, cut in thin slices. Bake two hours. Other fruits are sometimes used.

Macaroni Bouillion—Use Spaghetti. Break in small pieces two sticks for one quart of bouillon. Put it in the boiling bouillon and let it boil slowly half an hour. Serve with grated Swiss cheese on a dish, each one using it at will at the table.

Boiled Rice Pudding—Wash a cupful of rice in three waters, put it in oatmeal kettle and pour over it two cupfuls of cold water, stir in a cupful of raisins, let it cook half an hour, then add a quart of milk and a teaspoonful of salt; cook two hours more, serve with cream and sugar.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The balloon problem is said to have been solved by a German gardener.

In this country the greatest distance to which an electric current has been transmitted is about twenty-five miles.

Nearly ten tons of aluminium will be required to coat the whole surface. The current is supplied by four large dynamos.

In the mercury mines of Almaden, Spain, the quality of the mercury improves and the quantity increases the further the distance is traversed.

The museum of Leyden, Holland, contains a huge and almost perfect Æpiornis egg, bought from a Frenchman for a thousand guilders, or about $400.

An iron meteorite of nearly a ton, and measuring four feet two inches long, two feet three inches wide, and twenty inches thick, was recently found in Youndegin, Western Australia, and has been sent to London.

Much interest has been aroused by the account recently given of the electro-plating of the iron-work of the Philadelphia city hall tower with aluminum. It is expected that three years will be occupied in completing the work.

The Central Telegraph Exchange at Paris, France, is simply a bureau of transmission, and neither directly receives nor distributes dispatches. It transmits 36,250 telegrams daily and furnishes employment to 500 men and 400 women.

The method of treating snake bite by injections of strychnine is to be submitted to exhaustive trial in India under the sanction and supervision of the government. This method has proved highly effectual in many cases reported in Australia.

What were supposed to be fossil snakes, recently discovered in the peculiar rock formation near Cannon City, Col., a noted scientist pronounces to be the finest casts he ever saw of the trunks of giant palms or fern trees of the carboniferous age, on which grew leaves twelve or more feet long.

In regard to the distance to which the electric current has been transmitted, the most noteworthy experiment was that tried at the Frankfort Exposition in 1891, when the current was transmitted from the Falls of the Neckar, at Lauffen, to Frankfort-on-the-Main, a distance of 108 miles, where it was employed for pumping water for an artificial waterfall, and also for illuminating a bank of incandescent lamps, the loss in transmission being only twenty-five per cent.

A Costly Fifteen Seconds.

"The greatest transformation scene I ever saw," said a railroad engineer," "was on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Rohrerstown, Pa. It was a lightning change, too, if there ever was one. A long train of loaded jumbo coal cars was going east, and running at a high rate of speed. Suddenly a brake rigging on one of the cars near the head of the train came loose in some way and dropped to the rails. The collision of the wheels of the car with the obstruction snapped an axle, which threw the car from the track. Instantly car wheels, brakes, timbers, rails and coal were flying thick in the air, as car after car went piling upon the first one and on one another. Ten cars were torn to splinters. Two others were hurled over on the other track, and two tumbled down an embankment. Not a truck or bit of brake apparatus was left on a single one of these cars, and the ten others were simply piles of stove wood and scrap iron. The rails were completely ripped from the ties for a distance of 400 feet on the east-bound track, and for 200 feet on the west-bound track. The road bed for that distance was covered two feet deep with coal. The whole thing was done in less than fifteen seconds, and it cost the company $10,000."—[New York Sun.

Losses and Losses.

"By Jove," said Lighter, as he stepped off the scales, "I've lost five pounds!"

"You oughtn't to kick about that," remarked Brightside; "suppose you had been an Englishmen."—[Life.

All Greek girls dress in white, colored goods being regarded as immodest for a maiden.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

I. N. Taylor and family, of this place, spent Sunday with friends in Shade Gap.

Last week gave us some of the stormiest weather we have experienced this year.

C. M. Taylor, of Huntingdon, and Bruce Shaver, of Altoona, were in town on Sunday.

Alexander Maxwell is adding to the appearance of his residence by having it painted.

The stonework for B. C. Wharton's store room on Shirley street is rapidly nearing completion.

S. R. Simons, of Tyrone, and Grant Saylor, of Altoona, were among Saturday's visitors to town.

Miss Carrie Stratford returned on Thursday last from a visit among friends in Bellwood and Altoona.

The recent wet weather has interfered considerably with many improvements contemplated and under way in this place.

J. M. Ewing, R. J. Faust, W. W. Fuller and H. H. Fields, all of this place, have been drawn as jurymen for the May term of court.

The carpenters have begun erecting additional trestles at the bridge to accommodate the iron already on the ground to be placed in position.

T. C. McGowan, J. White Shaver and Jno. Latherow are making improvements in the shape of new fences around their respective properties on Market street.

Rev. Wm. Brill, by request of the local Camp, P. O. S. of A., will preach a sermon Sunday evening, April. 30th at 7.30 P. M., appropriate to the occasion, which will be commemorative of the date of Washington's first inauguration.

Mrs. John Barbin, who has suffered from a complication of diseases for some time died at her home in this place on Tuesday last. The funeral took place on Thursday from the Presbyterian church, Rev. D. H. Campbell preaching the sermon.

SALTILLO.

Miss Nellie Brown is visiting her brother in Springfield.

Quarterly meeting is booked for Three Springs at an early date.

The firm of Hudson & Kimmel has been dissolved by mutual consent.

It is said Mrs. Jacob Clipps is dead and lying at her home in Cole's Valley.

Misses Dora Drake and Aggie Curfman have returned home from Altoona.

Joseph Grove has located at Saltillo and it is said will soon go to housekeeping.

Grandmother Heck, of Three Springs, was buried last Sunday evening at Three Springs.

Rev. Strayer will preach the funeral sermon of little Alice Beck at 4 o'clock Monday evening.

H. T. Weaver has returned from Philadelphia with a full line of groceries and dry goods.

Miss Lucy Uttley visited home last Saturday evening and remained over Sunday with the folks at home.

New millinery at Mrs. K. M. Henderson's on Upper Main street. Laces, hair pins, and notions constantly on hand.

Rev. D. J. R. Strayer, of Lewistown, preached the funeral sermon of Wm. Walker at Cornelius chapel Monday afternoon.

Rev. Lorenzo Ott will preach a sermon next Sunday morning at Three Springs in the M. E. church to the P. O. S. of A.

The smiling face of Capt. John Brewster was visible at Saltillo a few days past. He is a candidate for renomination for Prothonotary.

The trees are budding out and the grass is peeping up nice and green, while the robin red breasts are busy preparing for housekeeping.

Miles Brown has succeeded in putting a handsome culvert across the stream on one of the thoroughfares. His work has been pronounced excellent by a competent judge.

Benjamin Shope cut a good sized locust tree down which grew on the banks of the race. This is the first act. We are waiting for the curtain to rise on the second.

Prof. Roseberry, of Mifflin county, opened his school for advanced sholars Monday morning. Quite a number are expected from a distance to attend the school. We do hope the school may prove a success in every term applying to school or scholarship.

The young daughter of B. W. Beck died Sunday evening. Alice was a bright little girl of fifteen months, and her short stay on earth will only be a broken link in the chain binding earthly ties to heaven. Her father still continues very ill. The family have the heart felt sympathy of all our people.

A young man named Chilcoat was seen standing on the platform of the cars as they passed through Saltillo on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock and his mangled body was brought down on the 11 o'clock train the same day en route to his home at Orbisonia. He had fallen from the train at Woodvale and been cut in two by the cars.

TROUGH CREEK.

We had plenty of April showers last Saturday, but they were of snow in this valley.

L. K. Smith is adding to his convenience and the value of his farm by building wagon shed, corn crib, hen house and hog pen.

W. L. Swope has added to the appearance and convenience of his house by remodeling his porch and putting up a fancy set of banisters.

The first quarterly meeting for this conference year will be held at Calvin next Saturday and Sunday. Conference Saturday at 3 P. M., preaching Saturday night and Sunday by the presiding elder, Rev. J. M. Lantz.

M. R. Brenneman returned from Alabama last week. He speaks favorable of a good part of the parts he traversed. The land is good, lays well and produces well. The taxes are about one fourth what we pay here and he thinks the chances for making money much better than in this country with much less labor.

Sixty-nine dollars is what folks pay for the Home Comfort ranges that were mentioned in our last week's items. It seems like a very high price for a cook stove, but if they all do that one party says his does they will certainly be cheap in the end. He says all that is to do to get a meal is to make out a bill of fare and lay it down by the stove and the meal comes all right.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 15.

Population, 350.

Spring is again with us.

Last consecutive number, 1127.

The monthly examinations began on Thursday last.

There are some nice pansies blooming in the hot beds.

No. 529 was returned to the Reformatory on Monday.

Assistant Machinist Gerlock has completed a new drill press.

There were sixteen visitors to the Reformatory this week.

An inmate was received from Dauphin county on Saturday last.

The flowers in front of the institution are beginning to bloom.

The blacksmiths ironed one of the carriages since our last issue.

The tinners are making a smoke stack for the new garbage furnace.

Keeper Hummell transplanted a number of tomato plants yesterday.

For the first time in several months, the hospital contains no patients.

Officer Myers is constructing several shelves in the office of the shirt factory.

No. 721, an employe in the printing office was released on parole on Tuesday.

The painters are beautifying the screens in the Superintendent's residence.

About five thousand cabbage plants were planted on the island this week.

No. 774 was returned to the institution on Saturday last for violation of parole.

Keeper Bookhammer and men are engaged in hauling the ashes from the yard.

The music of the lawn mower was heard this week in front of the Reformatory.

The carpenters are erecting the scaffolding in the new cell house for the bricklayers.

The Board of Managers held their regular monthly business meeting on Friday last.

On account of the heavy rain on Thursday the men employed on the new cell house had to relinquish their work.

The large brick kiln is being emptied and the brick removed to the new cell house to be in readiness for the bricklayers.

Chaplain Forgeus was off duty yesterday afternoon attending a meeting of the Huntingdon County Bible Society, of which he is secretary.

The shipments of the shirt factory for the week ending April 22nd, were one hundred and ninety-five dozen. Orders were received for one hundred and twenty-five dozens.

Officer Nerstetter was off duty three days this week on account of a severe cold, which terminated in nervous chills. We are pleased to state that he is recovering rapidly and able to be at work.

A handsome model of the Reformatory has been completed and was sent to Chicago on Tuesday to be placed on exhibition at the World's Fair. The model was made from the original plan of the institution, and was constructed in the carpentering department of the Reformatory under the supervision of officer Bowman. It is a creditable piece of workmanship.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well nown and to popular as to need no special mention. Al who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and preqent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache. Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts. and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bark Wanted!

The undersigned will buy Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark at Mapleton until August 1, 1893, for Fayerweather & Ladew. Cash paid on delivery. I will pay $6.75 per ton for Rock Oak bark and $4.75 per ton for Black Oak. For particulars inquire of H. W. McDonald.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE.—I have this day withdrawn my name from the firm of Hudson & Kimmel in all its business relations and will not be responsible for any business transacted from this day on. All persons having unsettled accounts will please come to me and settle the same within ten days.

S. W. KIMMEL.

Saltillo, Pa., April 20, 1893-6t.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased two horses, wagon and harness and have placed same in the hands of Andrew Cresswell. All persons are hereby notified that this is my property and are cautioned against interfering with same in any manner.

W. H. SPANGLER.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, 1893.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between T. M. Logan and W. H. Mounts has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will please call and settle. The books will be in the hands of W. H. Mounts, who will continue the business. W. H. MOUNTS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, '93-6t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased from James Pincher the following property, to wit: one black mare and colt, one bay mare, one cow, one hog, one two-horse wagon, one three-spring wagon, one Wood mower, one spring-tooth harrow, two furrow plows, one cultivator, four sets front gears, two sets buggy harness, one buggy, one sleigh, one metal-soled sled, two sets fly nets, one cook stove, one coal stove, and having left the same in his care and use, all persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the same. J. C. SHAFFER.

Cass Twp., April 24, 1893-6t.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. **W & T. SMITH CO.** The Geneva Nursery, Geneva. N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

D. S. DRAKE,

-DEALER IN-

BICYCLES, CYCLING GOODS,

Electrical Supplies and Work.

New Wheels Kept in Stock.

Special Prices Quoted fo Cash.

Old Wheels Taken in Exchange. Repairing Done & Parts Furnished.

Cor. 6th & Penn Sts.

HUNTINGDON, - PA.

How many pereons know that Ripans Tabules, now so largely advertised and used, are simply the favorite prescription of their family doctor prepared in a scientific manner and a form convenient for handling, conveyance, preservation and use? In the great hospitals of the metropolitan cities, where the wealthy find better care than in their own luxurious homes, the ingredients of Ripans Tabules are administered to thousands of rich and poor alike with beneficial effect. They are the main dependence of the most eminent physicians in cases of derangement of the digestive organs, such as dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and other ills connected with the stomach, liver and bowels. For some years one of the principal hospitals in New York City has used a formula, differing slightly from the common one, that has been found of unusual efficacy. Through the commendations of physicians its mission of healing has been so widely and rapidly extending that it finally seemed desirable to prepare the prescription in a convenient form, so as to make it available to the whole public at a moderate price, and to announce the fact through the recognized medium for securing publicity—advertisements in the columns of the newspapers of the land. This has been done, and now the time is not far distant when every family of intelligence will be as certain to possess a supply of Ripans Tabules as a clock or a cooking stove. They are already to be found on sale almost everywhere, and any druggist or dealer will supply them. A box, containing six vials, is sold for 75 cents, and a gross package, containing four boxes, for $2. They will be sent by mail, post paid, to any address, on receipt of price, by the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

SPRING! SPRING!

Is here, and so are our goods for the Spring trade, and it gives us pleasure to announce to our many customers that our stock is larger and better than ever, and bought at such prices that in many cases we can save you FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

For House-Furnishings

we call your attention to our nice laces, curtains—poles for 18c complete. Roller blinds 19c, stair oil cloth 7c a yard, table oil cloth, first quality, 19c a yard; shelf oil cloth 6c a yard; decorated chamber sets, complete, for only $4.35. Ladies' embroidered gauze silk ties at 75c, worth $1.50.

Spring Coats and Capes, Hats

and Millinery, at prices that will astonish the closest buyer. Ladies' gauze and muslin Underwear a specialty. Vest 8c, extra value to 50c. Lisle thread vest only 29c. The best job lot of hosiery that we have ever had is here in black and tan to match the tan and russet Oxford Ties.

Spring Dress Goods.

Our line of Spring Dress Goods at 6½c to 50c a yard is beautiful. Henriettas from 13c to 90c a yard. Ladies' Shirt Waists and Belts will be the go. We have them at panic prices. Children's Wraps and Lace Caps from 15c to $1. We can save you large money on these goods. We never had as fine a line of alll grades of

Shoes and Slippers

as now. Oxford Ties in four different colors. Men's Outing Shirts from 28c up; Men's splendid suits for $5; Boys' knee pants suits srom $1.20 to all-wool Cheviots for $3.40. Full line of Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes. Latest seyles in

Hats, Neckwear, Etc.

We take pleasure in showing our goods. Come and see our goods and prices whether you buy or not.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

TIN SHOP.

Having gone into the Tinning business I am prepared to do

Roofing and Spouting

in town and country promptly and at reasonable prices.

All Kinds of Repair Work in my line will receive prompt attention.

I will keep in stock a general line of Tinware and will fill orders for

STOVES and RANGES

-AND ALL KINDS OF-

STOVE REPAIRS.

H. R. SCOTT,

MAPLETON DEPOT, - PA.

The Popular

RESTAURANT & BAKERY.

I HAVE just opened a first-class Restaurant and Bakery in the Haniger property (which I have remodeled and refitted) on Penn Street, next door to Geo. F. Gage's residence. Two parlors for the accommodation and convenience of lady customers will be a feature of my new apartments. Oysters, Ice Cream—everything seasonable—Suppers, Lunches, etc., will be served in the best style known to the art cuisine. I will constantly keep on hand

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, Etc.

Fancy Cakes baked to Order for wedding porties, etc. Stores supplied on short notice. The restaurant at my old stand on Railroad street, near the union depot, will be conducted in connection with the one on Penn Street. My parlors on Penn St. will be open until 12 o'clock at night. Call and see me.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 26, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Aprons and suu-bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—All kinds of dressmaking at Kate Cowher's.

—For good goods and low prices go to Kate Cowher's.

—Sewing machine needles and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—You can save money by buying millinery goods at Kate Cowher's

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—Miss Malvia Miller, of Penfield, is visiting among friends and relatives in this vicinity.

—The store of Elmer E. Hutchinson at Warriorsmark was burglarized last Friday night.

—Abram K. Miller and wife spent a few days of last week with friends in Juniata county.

—If you are needing any dressmaking call on Kate Cowher. Her prices are reasonable.

—Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment. Fos sale by T. M. Logan.

—Miss Annie Ewing, of Mount Union, was the guest of Edward. Benny and wife, over Sunday.

—A very fine line of embroideries—Swiss and Hamburg—new styles and new patterns, at Mrs. Evans.

—Why go to Huntingdon for millinery goods when you can get the same goods for less money at Kate Cowher's?

—The weeping willows of this country are said to have sprung from a slip sent over from England by Alexander Pope.

—Rev. F. W. Curry will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening. Preaching at Mill Creek next Sunday morning.

—H. H. Swope has taken water—from the Mapleton water company's supply, the connections having been made yesterday.

—Mrs. S. J. Yocum's condition for some days past has been very critical but yesterday she was reported to be somewhat better.

—J. G. Dell has been trying to emulate the patience of Job during the past few days, while he carefully nurses some of Job's comforters.

—The largest stock of millinery goods ever borught to Mapleton will be opened up this week at Kate Cowher's All the latest styles.

—Said a noted man of 60 years, "my mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy." For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Look out for something new in sleeve ruchings. Flowing sleeves will be worn and Mrs. Evans will have a well selected stock of trimmings.

—For rent—A dwelling house in Union township about 2 miles north of town. For further particulars address W. T. Boring, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—I have on hand some tinware which was slightly discolored by fire and water which I will sell at a sacrifice. Examine these goods. H. R. Scott.

—Musical College.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—For Sale—A cow of the famous Robley stock with second calf at her side. A. W. Wright,
Colfax, Pa.

—Miss Rettie Curry, of Boston, formerly of Mapleton, has been ill for some time past but her many friends in this place will be glad to learn that she is able to resume her duties.

—There are many indicationt that springtime is here and spring goods are necessarily in demand. The new advertisement of Lynn's Novelty Store furnishes additional information oa this subject.

—The announcement is made that a German scientist has succeeded in making a fair article of whiskey out of sawdust. An exchange sees in this the near approach of the happy day when a man can take a rip saw and get drunk on a fence rail.

—Swope & Gayton will commence shipments of ballast from their quarries on the north side of the river this week.

—Misses Mary Rosensteel and C. Himes, of Mount Union, spent Sunday in Mapleton, the guests of Miss Alda Parker.

—For sale—I will sell reasonably my bicycle. The wheel has been used but one seosan and is as good as new. A. H. Stever.

—William H. Fisher, who is employed with Brown Bros. & Sims at Birmingham, came home last Saturday and has since been confined to the house with pneumonia.

—L. M. Speer has secured an agency for bicycles and is prepared to furnish any style or make of wheels at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Correspondence solicited.

—I have secured the agency for the Star Steam Laundry. All laundry given to me on Monday will be returned on Saturday. I solicit your patronage. Terms reasonable. E. Guy Rex.

—John McLaughlin and daughter, of Harrisburg, spent a few days of the past week in Mapleton visiting his aged father, Philip McLaughlin, who is lying seriously ill. On his return to the capitol city yesterday Miss Manie White accompanied him.

—I have for sale harpoon hay forks, steel furrow plows, corn planters and an Acme pulverizing harrow. These implements are in charge of G. D. Wood who will give further information concerning them. They are new and will be sold remarkably low. D. M. Evans.

—When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, you feel bad generally; take a few doses of Dr. Henry Bakter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The school directors of Huntingdon county will meet at the court house in Huntingdon next Tuesday at one o'clock to elect a county superintendent. Prof. S. G. Rudy seems to have no opposition. He has made a very good superintendent and the many eligible teachers in the county who are qualified to fill the position pay him quite a compliment in giving him a clear track.

—The house occupied by Henry Young, adjoining the store of T. H. Adams on Water street, Mount Union, will be sold for $300. This property rents for $54 per year. There is a shop that is now occupied as a shoemaker shop attached to the house. The lot is in a good state of cultivation; there are several bearing fruit trees on it. Apply to T. A. Appleby, Mount Union, Pa.

—Last Saturday morning, B. F. Chilcote, of Orbisonia, was killed at Robertsdale. He was standing on the platform of a car when the train parted and he fell to the track, the wheels running over him. Mr. Chilcote was a son of Allen Chilcote, was aged 22 years and was unmarried. He had been employed as a boiler maker at the Rockhill shops. His death is a sad blow to his many friends.

—The entertainment given last Wednesday evening in the Mill Creek M. E. church by the Hotckin sisters was a success in every particular. About forty dollars worth of tickets were sold and the large audience was delighted with the evening's exercise. Misses Minnie Simpson and Maggie Carothers deserve much commendation for the interest which they took in working up an audience.

—The Pittsburg *Times* of Monday says: A number of changes are to be made on the Pennsylvania railroad on May 1st. Colonel O. E. McClellan, superintendent of the Middle division, has resigned to accept a Government position. P. C. Brewer, supervisor of the Trenton "cutoff," has resigned to accept a position in the signal department of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. T. J. Brereton, supervisor of the Clearfield and Tyrone division, has been made engineer of the Cumberland Valley Railroad to succeed Chauncey Ives, who has accepted a similar position with the West Virginia Central Railroad. Frederick Rosenberg, late chief engineer and assistant general manager of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, and formerly with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has joined the firm of Jutte & Foley, railroad contractors.

—A. B. Gillam is having his home on Main street which he recently purchased of John K. Robley fitted up in elegant style. Water from the Mapleton Water Company's pipes has been run into the house, and a bath room will be fitted up. This will be one of the coziest homes in the town.

—D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa., has a large and carefully selected stock of hardware, stoves, furniture, carpets and wall paper, harness, farming implements, etc., and is prepared to sell on very small margin above cost. It will pay you to call on him and leave your order, which will have prompt and careful attention.

—P. Gray Meek, editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, says and he ought to know: The squib that is going the rounds of the country press to the effect that Governor Pattison has signed the bill to prevent the killing of deer for a period of three years within the State, is an untruth. There is such a bill in the House, but it is not even passed yet.

—Charles M. Stever, of this place, who is employed as a brakeman on the western division, was in a wreck last Wednesday night in which he sustained lacerations on the chin and about the left eye, and bruises on other parts of the body. His train broke near Conemaugh and the parts run together. A fellow brakeman named Frank Burns received injuries from which he died the next morning. Mr. Stever received his wounds in jumping from the train. He is at home at present but expects to return to his duties in a few days.

—George W. Whittaker died at the home of his son in Shirleysburg early on Tuesday morning of last week. He was aged 74 years and had been in delicate health for a number of years. Mr. Whittcker was a man whose manner was energetic and in all things he was methodical. He was the first school teacher to whom the writer was sent and we have always entertained a great degree of respect for him. He was a printer by trade but for many years served creditably as clerk to the board of Directors of the Poor. The Item joins in extending sympathy to the bereaved.

—It is a curious fact that, while the westward movement of the population has covered no less than 9⅛ degrees of longitude (9 degrees, 21 minutes, 7 seconds), this movement has run almost on a straight line, the extreme northern and southern variation embracing less than one-third of a degree of latitude (18 minutes, 56 seconds). To put the contrast more distinctly, we may say that, while the western movement for the century aggregates 505 miles, the extreme northern and southern variation is a little under 22 miles, and the finishing point of the line is only some six miles south of the starting point. —*Boston Herald.*

—Mrs. Jennie Benner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. White, of Union township, died at her home in Altoona at 10.30 o'clock last Tuesday night, aged 48 years, 1 month and 27 days. For a number of years she had been afflicted with that dread disease, cancer, but until within the last two years she had never complained. During this period of two years she had been a great sufferer. About five weeks ago she took her bed, which she never left until death came. She is survived by her husband and one son, also her aged father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. White; also four brothers, John, Lewis, Benjamin and Charles, all of whom reside in Huntingdon county except Charles, who lives in Altoona; also a sister, Mrs. Martha Yocum, who resides in Altoona.

—At the annual meeting of the board of managers of the Grangers' Interstate Exhibition the following officers were elected: President and General Manager, R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Secretary, H. S. Mohler, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Treasurer, R. H. Thomas jr., Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Chief Marshal, J. C. Reeser, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Supt. Stock Department, J. N. Strock, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Supt. Machinery Exhibit, J. M. Myers, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Supt. Horticultural Hall, J. T. Kast, Mechanicsburg, Pa. The twentieth annual picnic exhibition will be held at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, September 1st and 2nd, 1893. Address all communications to R.H Thomas, General Manager.

—William Walker, of Cass township, died very suddenly of heart disease last Saturday morning. On Friday he and his wife had been over to Cassville and he was enjoying as good health as usual. Saturday morning he rose from the breakfast table and remarked to Mrs. Walker that he wasn't feeling well. He started to a rocking chair to sit down but fell before reaching it and in a very brief time expired. His remains were interred on Monday at Cornelius chapel in Hare's valley the funeral services being conducted by Rev. D. J. R. Strayer. Mr. Walker was a member of the Baptist church and lived a very consistent life. He did good and loved his fellowmen. He served his country as a soldier during the civil war and the G. A. R. Post, of Three Springs, of which he was a member, participated in the funeral services. He was aged 52 years and leaves a wife. The bereaved has the sympathies of a large circle of friends.

PENNSYLVANIA AT CHICAGO.

Suggestions to Citizens of the State who Visit the World's Fair.

First. All Pennsylvanians who attend the World's Fair are advised to first visit the State building. This they can readily accomplish by entering the grounds at the Fifty-seventh street entrance, near which, and just opposite the great Art Palace, our building is located. All of the railroads, electric, cable and horse car lines leading from the centre of the city have stations at or within a short distance of the Fifty-seventh street entrance.

Second. The State building is specially designed and arranged for the comfort and convenience of the citizens of Pennsylvania. It is provided with general reception room, separate parlors for women and men, ladies' dressing room, smoking room, writing room, newspaper room, press correspondents' room, and ample toilet facilities, etc. Convenient cloak and parcel rooms have been provided upon the first floor of the building, where all citizens of the State are at liberty to leave such articles as they may not wish to carry around on the grounds.

Third. The building contains a post office to be open duting the Exposition hours. Arrangements have been made to collect the mails hourly, and Pennsylvanians who have their mail addressed to the Pennsylvania State Building, World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., will be insured prompt delivery.

Fourth. The newspaper room will contain files of all the State journals that will be sent to the building.

Fifth. The Bureau of Information is on the first floor, in charge of a competent superintendent, who will be pleased to aid our citizens with advice or suggestions as to how to see the Exposition to the best advantage.

Sixth. A register of Pennsylvanians who attend the Exposieion will be kept, with their names and the location of their stopping place, with the probable time of their stay, etc.

Seventh. No fee, unless it be for blacking shoes, will be charged for any service in or about the building.

Eighth. A cordial invitation is extended to all Pennsylvanians, regardless of race, color or nativity to make the building their headquarters and resting place while at the Exposition, and to avail themselves of the facilities that have been providee. They will find a home and a warm welcome.

A. B. Farquhar,
Executive Commissioner,
Board of World's Fair Managers.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Logans

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the Item who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

George Schmittle,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

Special - REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and ligh weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

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It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

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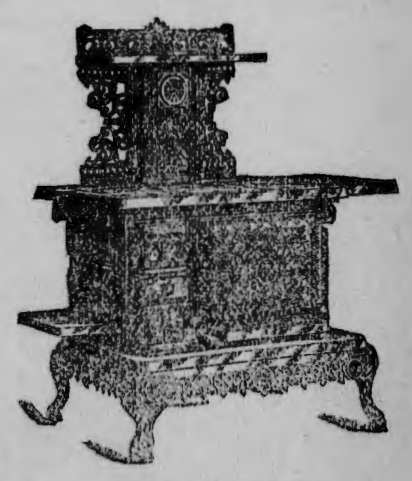

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Mapleton Depot, Pa.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Brooklyn Pastorate."

TEXT: "*And round about the throne were four and twenty seats, and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders.*"—Revelation iv., 4.

This text I choose chiefly for the numerals it mentions—namely, four and twenty. That was the number of elders seated around the throne of God, but that is the number of years seated around my Brooklyn ministry, and every pulpit is a throne of blessing or blasting, a throne of good or evil. And to-day in this my twenty-fourth anniversary sermon 24 years come and sit around me, and they speak out in a reminiscence of gladness and tears. Twenty-four years ago I arrived in this city to shepherd such a flock as might come, and that day I carried in on my arms the infant son who in two weeks from to-day I will help ordain to the gospel ministry, hoping that he will be preaching long after my poor work is done.

We have received into our membership over 5000 souls, but they, I think, are only a small portion of the multitudes who, coming from all parts of the earth, have in our house of God been blessed and saved. Although we have as a church raised $1,100,000 for religious purposes, yet we are in the strange position of not knowing whether in two or three months we shall have any church at all, and with audiences of 6000 or 7000 people crowded into this room and the adjoining rooms we are confronted with the question whether I shall go on with my work here or go to some other field. What an awful necessity that we should have been obliged to build three immense churches, two of them destroyed by fire.

A misapprehension is abroad that the financial exigency of this church is past. Through journalistic and personal friends a breathing spell has been afforded us, but before us yet are financial obligations which must promptly be met, or speedily this house of God will go into worldly uses and become a theater or a concert hall. The $12,000 raised cannot cancel a floating debt of $140,000. Through the kindness of those to whom we are indebted $60,000 would set us forever free. I am glad to say that the case is not hopeless. We are daily in receipt of touching evidences of practical sympathy from all classes of the community and from all sections of the country, and it was but yesterday that by my own hand I sent for contributions gratefully received nearly 50 acknowledgments east, west, north and south.

Our trust is in the Lord who divided the Red Sea and "made the mountains skip like lambs." With this paragraph I dismiss the financial subject and return to the spiritual. This morning the greatness of God's kindness obliterates everything, and if I wanted to build a groan I do not know in what forest I would hew the timber, or from what quarry I would dig the foundation stone, or who would construct for me an organ with a tremelo for the only stop. And so this morning I occupy my time in building one great, massive, high, deep, broad, heaven piercing halleluiah. In the review of the last 24 years I think it may be useful to consider some of the characteristics of a Brooklyn pastorate.

In the first place I remark that a Brooklyn pastorate is always a difficult pastorate. No city under the sun has a grander array of pulpit talent than Brooklyn. The Methodist, the Baptist, the Congregationalist, the Episcopalians, all the denominations send their brightest lights here. He who stands in any pulpit in Brooklyn preaching may know that he stands within fifteen minutes' walk of sermons which a Saurin, and a Bourdalone, and a John M. Mason and a George Whitefield would not be ashamed of. No city under the sun where a poor sermon is such a drug on the market.

For forty years Brooklyn has been surcharged with homiletics, an electricity of eloquence that struck every time it flashed from the old pulpits which quaked with the powers of a Bethune, and a Cox, and a Spencer, and a Spear, and a Vinton, and a Farley, and a Beecher, not mentioning the magnificent men now manning the Brooklyn pulpits. So during all the time there has been something to appeal to every man's taste and to gratify every man's preference.

Now, let me say to all ministers of the gospel who are ambitious for a Brooklyn pulpit that it is always a difficult pastorate. If a man shall come and stand before any audience in almost any church in Brooklyn he will find before him men who have heard the mightiest themes discussed in the mightiest way. You will have before you, if you fail in an argument, fifty logicians in a fidget. If you make a slip in the use of a commercial figure of speech, there will be 500 merchants who will notice it. If you throw out an anchor or furl a sail in the wrong way, there will be ship captains right off who will wonder if you are as ignorant of theology as you are of navigation! So it will be a place of hard study. If you are going to maintain yourself, you will find a Brooklyn pastorate a difficult pastorate.

I remark still further, a Brooklyn pastorate is always a conspicuous pastorate. The printing press of the country has no greater force than on the seacoast. Every pulpit word, good or bad, wise or ignorant, kind or mean, is watched. The reportorial corps of these cities is an organized army. Many of them have collegiate education and large culture, and they are able to weigh oration or address or sermon. If you say a silly thing, you will never hear the end of it, and if you say a wise thing it will go into perpetual multiplication. There is no need of decrying that fact. Men whose influence has been built by the printing press spend the rest of their lives in denouncing newspapers. The newspaper is the pulpit on the wing. More preaching done on Monday than on Sunday. The omnivorous, all eyed printing press is ever vigilant.

Besides that, a Brooklyn pastorate is always conspicuous in the fact that everybody comes here. Brooklyn is New York in its better mood. Strangers have not seen New York until they have seen Brooklyn. The East River is the chasm in which our merchants drop their cares, and their anxieties, and their business troubles, and by the time they have greeted their families in the home circle they have forgotten all about Wall street and Broadway and the shambles. If they commit business sins in New York during the day, they come over to Brooklyn to repent of them.

Everybody comes here. Stand at the bridge entrance or at the ferry gates on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, or Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock and you see north, south, east, west—Europe, Asia, Africa, New Zealand, Australia—coming to Brooklyn to spend the Sabbath, or part of it in the persons of their representatives—some of them fresh from the sea. They have just landed, and they want to seek the house of God publicly to thank the Lord for their deliverance from cyclones and fog banks off Newfoundland. Every song sung, every prayer offered, every sermon preached in New York and Brooklyn and all along this sea coast in some shape goes all round the world. A Brooklyn pastorate is at the greatest altitude of conspicuity.

Again I remark that a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by brevity. I bethink myself of but three ministers of the gospel now preaching here who were preaching when I came to Brooklyn. Most of the pulpits around me have changed seven or eight times since my arrival.

Sometimes the pastorate has been brief for one reason and sometimes for another reason. Sometimes the ministers of the gospel have been too good for this world, and heaven has transplanted them. Sometimes they changed places by the decree of their denomination. Sometimes they came with great blare of trumpets, proposing to carry everything before them, and got extinguished before they were distinguished. Some got preached out in two or three years and told the people all they knew. Some with holy speed did in a short time work which it takes a great many years to do.

Whether for good or bad reasons a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by brevity, not much of the old plan by which a minister of the gospel baptized an infant, then received him into the church, after he had become an adult married him, baptized his children, married them and lived on long enough to bury almost everybody but himself. Glorious old pastorates they were. Some of us remember them—Dr. Spring, Peter Labaugh, Dominie Zabriskie, Daniel Waldo, Abram Halsey.

When the snow melted from their foreheads, it revealed the flowers of an unfading coronal. Pastorates of 30, 40, 50, 55 years' continuance. Some of them had to be helped into the pulpit or into the carriage, they were so old and decrepit, but when the Lord's chariots halted one day in front of the old parsonage they stepped in vigorous as an athlete, and as we saw the wheels of fire whirling through the gates of the sunset we all cried out, "My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!"

I remark again, a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by its happiness.

No city under the sun where people take such good care of their ministers. In proportion as the world outside may curse a congregation stands close up by the man whom they believe in. Brooklyn society has for its foundation two elements—the Puritanic, which always means a quiet Sabbath, and the Hollandish, which means a worshipful people. On the top of this an admixture of all nationalities—the brawny Scot, the solid English, the vivacious Irish, the polite French, the philosophic German—and in all this intermingling of population the universal dominant theory that a man can do as he pleases provided he doesn't disturb anybody else.

A delightful climate. While it is hard on weak throats, for the most of us it is bracing. Not an atmosphere made up of the discharged gases of chemical factories or the miasms of swamps, but coming panting right off 3000 miles of Atlantic Ocean before anybody else has had a chance to breathe it! All through the city a society of kind, genial, generous, sympathetic people. How they fly to you when you are in trouble! How they watch over you when you are sick! How tender they are with you when you have buried your dead! Brooklyn is a good place to live in, a good place to die in, a good place to be buried in, a good place from which to rise in the beautiful resurrection.

In such a city I have been permitted to have 24 years of pastorate. During these years how many heartbreaks, how many losses, how many bereavements! Hardly a family of the church that has not been struck with sorrow. But God has sustained you in the past, and He will sustain you in the future. I exhort you to be of good cheer, Oh thou of the broken heart. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." I wish over every door of this church we might have written the word "Sympathy"—sympathy for all the young.

We must crowd them in here by thousands and propose a radiant gospel that they will take on the spot. We must make this place so attractive for the young that a young man will come here on Sabbath morning, put down his hat, brush his hair back from his forehead, unbutton his overcoat and look around wondering if he has not by mistake got into heaven. He will see in the faces of the old people not the gloom which some people take for religion, but the sunshine of celestial peace, and he will say, "Why, I wonder if that isn't the same peace that shone out on the face of my father and mother, when they lay dying?"

And then there will come a dampness in his eyes through which he can hardly see, and he will close his eyes to imprison the emotion, but the hot tear will break through the fringes of eyelashes and drop upon the coat sleeve. He will put his head on the back of the pew in front and sob, "Lord God of the old people, help me!" We ought to lay a plot here for the religious capture of all the young people in Brooklyn.

Yes, sympathy for the old. They have their aches and pains and distresses. They cannot hear or walk or see as well as they used to. We must be reverential in their presence. On dark days we must help them through the aisle and help them find the place in the hymn book. Some Sabbath morning we shall miss them from their place, and we shall say, "Where is Father So-and-so to-day?" and the answer will be: "What, haven't you heard? The King's wagons have taken Jacob up to the palace where his Joseph is yet alive."

Sympathy for business men. Twenty-four years of commercial life in New York and Brooklyn are enough to tear one's nerves to pieces. We want to make our Sabbath service here a rescue for all these martyrs of traffic, a foretaste of that land where they have no rents to pay, and there are no business rivalries, and where riches, instead of taking wings to fly away, brood over other riches.

Sympathy for the fallen, remembering that they ought to be pitied as much as a man run over with a rail train. The fact is that in the temptations and misfortunes of life they get run over. You and I in the same circumstances would have done as badly. We should have done worse perhaps. If you and I had the same evil surroundings and the same evil parentage that they had and the same native born procivities to evil that they had, you and I should have been in the penitentiary or outcasts of society. "No," says some self righteous man, "I couldn't have been overthrown in that way." You old hypocrite, you would have been the first to fall!

We want in this church to have sympathy for the worst man, remembering he is a brother; sympathy for the worst woman, remembering she is a sister. If that is not the gospel, I do not know what the gospel is. Ah, yes, sympathy for all the troubled, for the orphans in their exposure, for widowhood with its weak arm fighting for bread, for the household which erst resounded with merry voices and pattering feet now awfully still—broad-winged sympathy, like the feathers of the Almighty; warm-blooded sympathy, everlasting sympathy; sympathy which shows itself in the grasp of the hand, in the glittering tear of the eye, in the consoling word of the mouth; sympathy of blankets for the cold, of bread for the hungry, of medicine for the sick, of rescue for the lost. Sympathy!

Let it thrill in every sermon. Let it tremble in every song. Let it gleam in every tear and in every light. Sympathy! Men and women are sighing for sympathy, groaning for sympathy, dying for sympathy, tumbling on into uncleanliness and crime and perdition for lack of sympathy. May God give it to us! Fill all this pulpit with it from step to step. Let the sweep of these galleries suggest its encircling arms. Fill all the house with it, from door to door, and from floor to ceiling, until there is no more room for it, and it shall overflow into the street, and passersby on foot and in carriage shall feel the throb of its magnificent benediction.

Let that be our new departure as a church. Let that be my new departure as a pastor. Sympathy! Gratitude to God demands that this morning I mention the fact that during all these 24 years I have missed but one service through sickness. When I entered the ministry I was so delicate I did not think I would preach three months, but preaching has agreed with me, and I think the healthiest thing in all the earth is the religion of Jesus Christ! Bless the Lord, O my soul! What ingrates we are in regard to our health!

I must, in gratitude to God, also mention the multitudes to whom I have been permitted to preach. It is simply miraculous, the attendance morning by morning, night by night, and year by year, and long after it has got to be an old story. I know some people are dainty and exclusive in their tastes. As for myself, I like a big crowd. I would like to see an audience large enough to scare me! If this gospel is good, the more that get it the better.

Many have received the gospel here, but others have rejected it. Now, I tell you what I am going to do with some of my dearest friends who have hitherto rejected the gospel. You are not afraid of me, and I am not afraid of you, and some day, O brother, I will clasp your hands together, and I will turn your face the other way, and I will take hold of your shoulders, and while you are helpless in my grasp I will give you one headlong push into the kingdom of God. Christ says we must compel you to come in. I will compel you to come in. Can I consent to anything else with these men, who are as dear to me as my own soul? I will compel you to come in.

Profiting by the mistakes of the past, I must do better work for you and better work for God. Lest I might, through some sudden illness or casualty, be snatched away before I have the opportunity of doing so, I take this occasion to declare my love for you as a people. It is different work if a pastor is placed in a church already built up, and he is surrounded by established circumstances. There are not ten people in this church that have not been brought into the church through my ministry. You are my family. I feel as much at home here as I do in my residence on Oxford street. You are my family—my father, my mother, my sister, my son, my daughter. You are my joy and crown, the subject of my prayers.

Your present and everlasting welfare is the object of my ambition. I have no worldly ambition. I had once. I have not now. I know the world about as well as any one knows it. I have heard the hand-clapping of its applause, and I have heard the hiss of its opposition, and I declare to you that the former is not especially to be sought for, nor is the latter to be feared. The world has given me about all the comfort and prosperity it can give a man, and I have no worldly ambition. I have an all consuming ambition to make full proof of my ministry, to get to heaven myself and to take a great crowd with me. Upon your table and cradle and armchair and pillow and lounge and nursery and drawing room and kitchen may the blessing of the Almighty God come down!

During these 24 years there is hardly a family that has not been invaded by sorrow or death. Where are those grand, old men, those glorious Christian women, who used to worship with us? Why, they went away into the next world so gradually that they had concluded the second stanza or the third stanza in heaven before you knew they were gone. They had on the crown before you thought they had dropped the staff of the earthly pilgrimage.

And then the dear children. Oh, how many have gone out of this church! You could not keep them. You folded them in your arms and said: "O God, I cannot give them up! Take all else, take my property, take my reputation, but let me keep this treasure. Lord, I cannot bear this."

Oh, if we could all die together! If we could keep all the sheep and the lambs of the family fold together until some bright spring day, the birds a-chant, and the waters a-glitter, and then we could altogether hear the voice of the good Shepherd and hand in hand pass through the flood! No, no, no, no! Oh, if we only had notice that we are all to depart together, and we could say to our families: "The time has come. The Lord bids us away." And then we could take our little children to their beds and straighted out their limbs and say: "Now sleep the last sleep. Good night until it is good morning." And then we could go to our own couches and say: "Now, altogether we are ready to go. Our children are gone; now let us depart."

No, no! It is one by one. It may be in the midnight. It may be in the winter and in the snow coming down twenty inches deep over our grave. It may be in the strange hotel and our arm too weak to pull the bell for help. It may be so suddenly we have no time even to say goodby. Death is a bitter, crushing, tremendous curse.

I play you three tunes on the gospel harp of comfort. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." That is one. "All things work together for good to those who love God." That is the second. "And the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes." That is the third. During these 24 years I have tried as far as I could by argument, by illustration and by caricature to fill you with disgust with much of this modern religion which people are trying now to substitute for the religion of Jesus Christ and the religion of the apostles.

I have tried to persuade you that the worst of all cant is the cant of skepticism, and instead of your apologizing for Christianity it was high time that those who do not believe in Christianity should apologize to you, and I have tried to show that the biggest villians in the universe are those who would try to rob us of this Bible, and that the grandest mission of the church of Jesus Christ is that of bringing souls to the Lord—a soul saving church.

But now those years are gone. If you have neglected your duty, if I have neglected my duty, it is neglected forever. Each year has its work. If the work is performed within the 12 months, it is done forever. If neglected, it is neglected forever.

When a woman was dying she said, "Call them back." They did not know what she meant. She had been a disciple of the world. She said, "Oh, call them back!" They said, "Who do you want us to call back?" "Oh," she said, "call them back, the days, the months, the years I have wasted. Call them back!" But you cannot call them back; you cannot call a year back, or a month back, or a week back, or an hour back, or a second back. Gone once, it is gone forever.

When a great battle was raging, a messenger came up and said to the general, who was talking with an officer, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." The general kept right on conversing with his fellow officer, and the messenger said again, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." Still the general kept right on, and the messenger lost his patience, not having his message seemingly appreciated, and said again, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." The general then looked at him and said, "Take another." Ah, forgetting the things that are behind, let us look to those that are before. Win another castle; take another standard; gain another victory.

Roll on, sweet day of the world's emancipation, when "the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the wood shall clap their hands, and instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier will come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be unto the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that cannot be cut off."

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Paper barrels grow in favor.

Moonstone is a variety of felspar.

The finest beryls come from Russia.

A Boston man is famous for his fad of handkerchief collecting.

The carat, used in estimating the weight of gems, is a grain of Indian wheat.

Washington, Georgia, was the first place to be named for the Father of His Country.

The musk ox is nearly extinct, and there are only five or six mounted specimens of it in the United States.

Nineteen United States Senators use but five letters each in spelling their names. The list begins with Allen and ends with White.

German statisticians mention as a curiosity the fact that the number of children born alive in Munich was exactly the same in 1892 as in 1891—namely, 13,213.

The diamond is not among the earliest gems known to man. It has not been found in the ruins of Nineveh, in the Etruscan sepulchres nor in the tombs of the Phœnicians.

The common water pump of today is but an improvement on an invention which first came into general use during the reign of the Ptolemies, Philadelphos and Energetes 283 to 321 B. C.

The Mansion House relief funds are a special feature of London's help for distress in any part of the world. During the past twenty years $10,500,000 have been received for such purposes by different lord mayors.

A curious collection of books about different varieties of trees may be seen in a library in Germany. Each book appears to be a log of wood, the back being finished in the bark of the particular tree described within, while one side shows the tree-trunk in its natural state and the other is polished and varnished.

Antiquarians in Europe have been greatly interested in the sale of the fine collection of curiosities accumulated by the Marquis de Negron, a Spanish grandee. For thirty years he almost starved himself so that he might devote nine-tenths of his income of $20,000 a year to the purchase of books, cameos, old plate, watches, snuffboxes, etc., and in the course of his lifetime he filled several houses with his treasures.

TREASON in China is no joke. A prominent official has been indulging in it mildly. He is in prison now, and every morning feels for his head. The grateful surprise that he manifests upon finding it still there is a lesson in loyalty.

Free Trip to Chicago.

Separate W-O-R-L-D-S F-A-I-R and use the letters to spell as many words as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either back wards or forwards, but not use the same letter in making any one word more times than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said *seventy-five* small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." Example: Wad, waif, soar, idol, etc. If you are good at word-making you can secure a *free* trip to the World's Fair and return, as the Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including R.R. fare, hotel bills, admissions to the Columbian Exposition, and $50 in cash for incidental expenses, to the first person able to make *seventy* words from the letters contained in "World's Fair," as above. They will also give a *free trip* to the World's Fair and return with $25 for incidental expenses, to the first person sending *sixty* words as above. They will also give a free trip to the World's Fair and return (without cash for incidental expenses) to the first person sending *fifty-five* words.

To the first person sending *fifty* words will be given $50 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair; to the first sending *forty* words will be given $25 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair, to *each* of the first *five* persons sending *thirty-five* words will be given $10 in cash, and to *each* of the first ten sending *thirty* words will be given $5 in cash.

Only one prize will be awarded to the same person. Write your name on list of words (numbered) and enclose the same postpaid with fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps for a large package of our Choice English Cottage Garden Flower Seeds.

This combination includes the latest and most popular English flowers of endless varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair).

This "World's Fair" Contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of introducing our business in the U. S. You will receive the *biggest* value in flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip *from your home to Chicago and return.*

We are spending a large amount of money to start our trade in the U. S. and want your trial order. You will be more than gratified with the result. Send to-day, and address the SCOTT SEED COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

The sum of twelve cents has been received by the United States Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the conscience fund, from a man who says he violated the postal law in using postage stamps twice.

Wanted.—5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is positively unequaled. Try it. 25 cents at druggists.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Hood's is the Best

The Judgment of Long Experience.

Mr. Grant W. Barnes

"Richford, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1893.

"Myself and my wife have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla with gratifying results. For years I have had kidney trouble, and also **heart difficulty.** I was unable to sleep on my left side for years. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a great deal of good. I am free from kidney trouble, and can sleep on either side now, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. My wife has had a chronic sore throat for more than 20 years. It always troubled her more or less, but for the last 6 months, since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, she has not had a sore throat except once when she took a slight cold. We cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a good reliable medicine for the blood and to build up the system; I consider it **the best medicine in use.**" GRANT W. BARNES.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

GET HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box. 25 cents.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

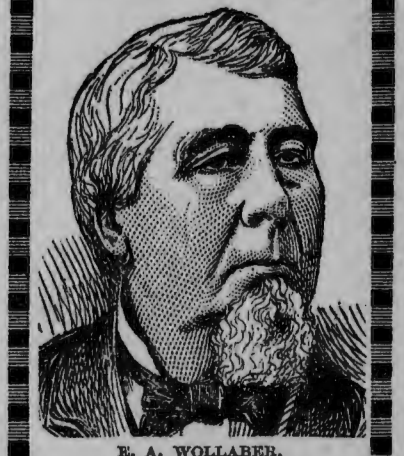
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE KIND THAT CURES



E. A. WOLLABER,
Herkimer, N. Y.

Torturing Eczema, INDIGESTION AND LOSS OF APPETITE CURED.

THE FOLLOWING STRONG TESTIMONIAL WAS SENT US BY THE LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE OF C. W. PALMER & CO., HERKIMER, N. Y.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—During the past three years I have suffered considerably with **Eczema,** at times so that I was unable to attend to my work. I also suffered from **Indigestion,** and was badly run down. I tried various remedies without obtaining any relief until I was induced to try

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

I have taken only two bottles and feel like a **new man. Pimples** and **blotches** have **entirely disappeared; Appetite first rate; Digestion good.** In fact I believe if I had not taken DANA'S I would **not be alive** now.

Yours truly,
Herkimer, N. Y. E. A. WOLLABER.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

RADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

has proven an infallible specific for all derangements peculiar to the female sex, such as chronic womb and ovarian diseases. If taken in time it regulates and promotes healthy action of all functions of the generative organs. Young ladies at the age of puberty, and older ones at the menopause, will find in it a healing, soothing tonic.

The highest recommendations from prominent physicians and those who have tried it. Write for book "To Women," mailed free. Sold by all druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A WALRUS HUNT IN ARCTIC SEAS.

The walrus was made fast to the stern, and then we rowed for the ship, delighted with our success. Our exultation was brief, for, as we were towing this immense burden, weighing, as we found afterward, nearly 1400 pounds, one of the party shouted excitedly, "Look ahead, boys! We are in for it!"

Advancing upon us in stern battle-array with regular, unbroken column, came a herd of between thirty and forty walrus. It was a grand sight. On they came with swift and vigorous strokes, their great, dark-brown forms in strong contrast with the ice-covered sea, their huge, hard-visaged heads erect, their long, sharp ivory tusks glistening ferociously in the sunlight. Their bloodshot eyes were fixed upon us with vengeful intent.

We, however, were as eager as they for the fray. Aglow with excitement and exhilaration, we met their fierce onslaught with a volley from our rifles that even those determined beasts could not withstand. But they withdrew only for a moment; then, bellowing loudly with rage, they made a second desperate effort to reach our boat. One huge monster who led the ranks dived, and it appeared as if he would come just below the stern. Up he came alongside, and reared his ungainly head in order to hook his tusks over the gunwale of the boat. That we had to prevent; for had he succeeded in getting them over the side, his immense weight, even unaided by any effort on his part, would have capsized our boat as if it were but a racing-shell. Our artist fired into the tough hide only a few feet away. I grasped the nearest weapon,—an ice-ax,—but the blow from it made no more impression than if it had been a light wand, except that it enraged him still more.

Again he raised his tusks, and renewed his attempt; but then our brave commander planted a good-sized rifle-ball in the nape of the neck—a vital point. We had had a narrow escape; for, once upset, even had we avoided the jaws of those angry brutes, swimming in that icy water to one of the distant icebergs would have been extremely perilous. In the mean time the herd of walrus, bewildered and frightened, many having been killed or wounded, turned and retreated in hasty disorder.

Then, towing our two walrus, a weight of over three thousand pounds, we rowed for our ship, the "Kite."

It was very slow and arduous work. But we felt secure, thinking we were done with our impetuous arctic enemies. They were of a different mind; certainly they were not done with us. For as we pulled with aching arms and weary backs, a loud shout from one of the men warned us that our fancied security was to be disturbed. Right ahead appeared a pack of some 50 walrus; and scarce had we time to collect ourselves and prepare for battle, when another group was seen off the starboard bow—then still another off the port bow! We were completely surrounded, and in the distance many more dark bodies were made out, evidently swimming toward us.

The sea was alive with them. The wounded had retreated only to summon aid—to collect their scattered forces. More enraged than ever, they had returned to wreak dire vengeance on the presumptuous foreign intruders. This time it seemed as if our hunt was to have a disastrous ending.

Undaunted by our fire, on they came, some to within fifteen or twenty feet. We tried to make every shot tell. Some grasped the oars to row for the ship, and one brandished the heavy ship's ax, to prevent them from thrusting their tusks over the side of the boat. Now the fight had reached the height of excitement. Herds of maddened walrus were on all sides, and the sharp, rapid reports of the rifles were followed by the peculiar, discordant howling and bellowing of the infuriated beasts. We still clung to our unwieldy spoils, which made it impossible to attain any headway. At first we hurriedly debated whether we should not try to reach a low iceberg; but now that our passage was blocked on all sides, the only choice left us was to fight it out then and there.

At last, beaten and dismayed, our pursuers yielded, turned, and fled.—[St Nicholas.

The Lead Pencil.

Few people are aware of the difficulties that were surmounted in the manufacture of the common lead pencil. In the first place the graphite of which it is made, is rarely found sufficiently homogeneous to allow pencil lead to be cut from it, so it is always ground to powder and then pressed into blocks. The great difficulty was to press the blocks until the graphite was hard enough to use, and for many years every effort in this direction was defeated by the crumbly nature of the material. Finally a device was employed that exhausted the air, after which the blocks were again pressed, and when this was done the material was found to be as hard as when taken from the quarry. But thousands upon thousands of dollars were spent in experiments before the result was reached.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Goat to Have His Day.

The most popular place in New York, if the cholera comes, should be Shantytown, and the proudest animal on the island will be the goat. For Dr. Klemperer, of Berlin, after going over the subject of securing immunity against cholera, and after trying all methods of vaccination, including the swallowing of a pint of cholera bouillon, finds that the milk of an immunized goat does the work best and most easily. The price of goats has been $5 and upward. When cholera comes, this much ridiculed animal may take a position in history higher than the sacred bull of Egypt or the vaccinated calf of Jenner. Harlem, too, will become the centre of New York, and not an uptown annex.—Medical Record.

A Scotch Oath.

After studying the section in a recent act of Parliament entitling witnesses to claim to be sworn in Scotch fashion, with the uplifted right hand instead of by kissing the book, the Rev. W. J. Jenkins, of South Ottenham, wrote for information concerning the Scotch manner of taking the oath to the Secretary of Scotland. It is hardly the business of Sir George Trevelyan to answer such questions, but he has good naturedly sent by the permanent Under Secretary of his department the terms of the Scotch judicial oath, which are: "I swear by Almighty God, and as I shall answer to God at the great day of judgment, that I will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in so far as I know, or as the same shall be asked of me." This, says Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, is the formula used by a witness when he is put upon his oath. He stands, and, with his right hand held up, repeats these words after the Judge or Commissioner empowered to administer the oath.—London News.

The largest diamond ever known was the Great Mogul, which weighed, in the rough, 793 carats.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Pure grape cream of tartar forms the acid principle of the Royal exclusively. The Royal imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Absolutely Pure

"August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness." JESSE BARKER, Printer. Humboldt, Kas.

NYNU—17

A WORLD'S FAIR BONANZA.
We have something with which a hustler can make from $10 to $50 per day, according to his git. Address, enclosing 2 2-cent stamps, THE CURIO CO., ROCKWELL, IOWA.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 31? W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.
If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Magic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

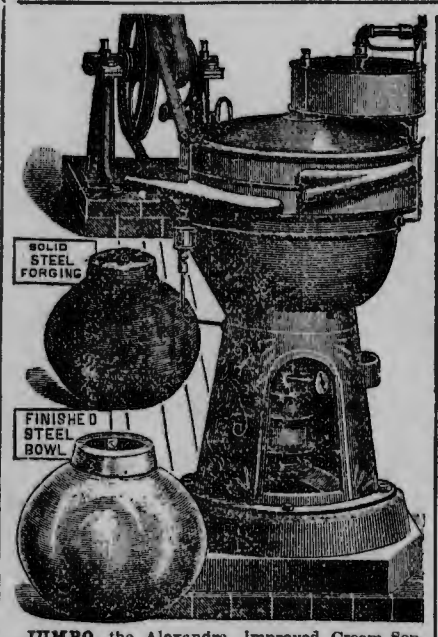
Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

GOITRE CURED SEND FOR CIRCULAR J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J



JUMBO, the Alexandra Improved Cream Separator; capacity 2500 to 4000 pounds per hour: two horse power will run it. Also new model HAND SEPARATOR for the sale of which AGENTS are WANTED in every section. Manufacturers of everything in line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. Send for catalogue. DAVIS & RANKIN BUILDING AND MFG. CO., 240 TO 254 WEST LAKE STREET. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.
No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes. Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

25 DOSES 25c THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE. 25c 50c & $1.00 SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparallele $12 a day. Write quick. BROHARD, Phila., Pa

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

What Is Home Without HOME TACKS? HOME NAILS?

Several sizes to suit, in a compartment box,—handy when you need Tacks about the home for carpets, curtains, gimp, ornaments, oilcloths, sheathing,—1001 uses you know of. Always find the right tack at the right time.

Several sizes in a carton,—handy when you need nails for a loose board, shingle, or Fence Picket, broken furniture, rickety door,—to hang your hat and coat on, etc., etc. Always the right nail at the right time.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Made Solely by the ATLAS TACK CORPORATION, BOSTON.
WAREHOUSES: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.
FACTORIES: Taunton, Fairhaven, Whitman, Duxbury, and Plymouth, Mass.
EVERYBODY WANTS THEM.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

Bear in Mind That "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use SAPOLIO

"A SUCCESS."

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Gentlemen:—I have suffered from catarrh for about five years and have tried several remedies without relief until I commenced to use Hall's Catarrh Cure last February. I must say that it is a A SUCCESS; the dropping in my throat disappeared entirely after the first bottle. It increased my appetite, so that I now weigh eight pounds more than my customary weight. I have recommended it to others and all who used it have been greatly relieved and speak highly of it. One of them was in my store yesterday and expressed his wish to peddle it this winter. Will you please let me know the lowest terms you could furnish it for, as I would like to keep it in stock. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, Yours respectfully,

R. C. HAUSWEDELL,
Lake City, Minn.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 75c.

PERFECTION IS seldom attained in this world, but in the fence line, the inventor of HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE "got there."

We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined, because it is the HANDSOMEST AND BEST FENCE MADE —CHEAPER THAN WOOD—
The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.
Our Steel Picket Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequaled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of HARTMAN SPECIALTIES mailed free on application. Mention this paper.
Works: Beaver Falls, Pa.
Branches: 102 Chamber St., New York. 503 State Street, Chicago. 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta.
HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

It Was Baby's Cradle.

There was a resting spell with the auctioneer, and the reporter standing by his box looked at him.

"Gone?" inquired the reporter, as the auctioneer sat down, tired.

"Well, I've been going all morning and I ought to be," responded the auctioneer.

"You ought to be a funny man, a great American humorist, or something of that sort," suggested the reporter.

"John Billings was one, and he got his start at the block," said the auctioneer, reflectively, "and some auctioneers are given to that sort of thing yet. I was that way myself when I first began, but I had an experience that cured me of the habit before it had fixed itself permantly."

The reporter turned a face full of interrogation points on the auctioneer and he kept on.

"I was called on once to sell by auction a lot of household furniture belonging to a man and his wife who had been married four or five years. All I knew about it was that a death somewhere necessitated their removal from my town, and, as they had no money, they were compelled to sell their effects to get enough to move on. Well, I was having a picnic in my young and foolish way, guying and bantering and making brilliant and witty side remarks on the articles as they came under the hammer, so to speak, though I don't remember ever having used a hammer or seen any other auctioneer use one. After I had disposed of a lot of stuff a cradle was put up. There were several young men of my acquaintance in the crowd, and I smiled at them as I turned the cradle round and began to rock it, humming a lullaby as I did so. 'Empty is the cradle, baby's gone,' I said, and was going on to say something else to get a laugh, when I happened to look down in the face of a woman close to the platform I was standing on. She was dressed in faded black, evidently given her by some woman larger than she was, and there was a look in her eyes and a tension of the lines across her forehead and a pitiful weakness about her quivering lips that made me stop, she stood close to the platform, and the crowd was all at her back, so they had not noticed her. She didn't speak, but as I stopped she looked up at me with the tears starting, and lifting her hands in a mute appeal of remonstrance no words could describe she gave a great sob of agony and turned away.

"'I—I didn't know,' was all I could stammer in apology. And I didn't know that it was her baby's cradle I was selling, and because her cradle was empty her heart was broken and she could no longer live in the house that the baby had left."

The auctioneer was feeling his story visibly.

"No, my boy," he went on, "I didn't know, nor did the crowd, but they all did pretty soon, and I told them a story that had no fun in it for any heart there, but it took just the same and I got $150 for that cradle before I was done with it, and then gave it back to the poor young mother."

Curious Examples of Fires

The *Railway Review* has collected some curious examples of the way in which fires may be set. In one instance, where some waste, which had been used with mineral oil, had been thrown into a safe place, an insect crawled through it, and then, carrying some pieces of the oily fiber sticking to his body, made his way to a gas jet. The cotton fibers which adhered to him caught fire, and he dropped, blazing to the floor, setting the building on fire. In another case, a quantity of waste was said to have been ignited by the friction of a belt running close to it. This, however, may be considered doubtful. The friction of a belt against soft cotton is by no means of a nature to produce great heat, and a much more rational explanation is to be found in the supposition that an electric spark passed from the belt to some conducting substance through the cotton, which it ignited on its way, as sparks of frictional electricity can easily do. In fact, the electrical effects accompanying the running of large belts are quite important, and it is probable that more than one fire has been due to them. Sparks can be taken by the finger from almost any large belt in motion, and we have known a case where an ingenious engineer, by fixing a metal comb near the belt, succeeded in drawing off enough high tension electricity to enable him to light the gas jets in and about the engine room without matches by simply touching them, after turning on the gas, with a wire connected with the comb.

In two cases destructive fires have been caused by water. In one of these a flood caused the water to rise high enough in a factory to reach a pile of iron filings. The filings, on contact with the water, oxidized so rapidly that they become intensely heated, and then set fire to the neighboring woodwork and the building was destroyed. In the other case, the water from the engines, during a fire, found its way into a shed containing quicklime, and the heat generated by the slaking of the lime set fire to the shed, and this to other buildings. Quicklime fires, however, are not uncommon. Many vessels carrying quicklime have probably been burned by the admission of water to the lime through a trifling leak, and no architect or builder needs to be told how intense the heat of slaking lime may be. Glass globes, which act as lenses, often set fires, and it has recently been claimed, on high authority, that the convex glasses used in sidewalk lights are dangerous, and should be abandoned in favor of lights with flat tops. As the convex glasses receive and transmit much more light than the flat ones, particularly in muddy weather, it seems hard to be obliged to give them up, and perhaps a lens might be made convex on the outside and concave on the inside, the concavity being equal to or greater than the convexity, so that rays of sunlight would either pass through unchanged in direction or would be dispersed instead of being concentrated, so as to unite the advantages of the convex form with complete security.
—*Scientific American.*

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,

DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

It Should Be in Every House

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

Saturday, April 29, 1893.

commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, containing 83 ACRES and 139 PERCHES, more or less.

This tract is along the foot of Jacks mountain and is bounded by lands of Isaac Dell, Joseph Stever and Michael Dell, the same being part of a larger tract of land resurveyed Sept. 23, 1849, in pursuance of a warrant granted to William Miller, bearing date of April 10, 1794. This tract is well set in timber and will be sold as two tracts of equal size.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. A reasonable credit will be given.

SAMUEL BOWMAN,
Att'y for heirs of Isaac Bowman, dec'd.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 6, 1893.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of borough duplicate. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate.....	$344 52	
To 5 per cent. additional on $44.24.....	2 21	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 4 24
" 5 per cent. off $236.08 for prompt payment.....		11 80
" 3 per cent. for collecting $236.08.....		7 08
" 5 per cent. for collecting $104.20.....		5 21
" Treasurer's receipts.....		318 40
	$346 73	$346 73

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Fund, Series III. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate.....	$206 79	
" 5 per cent. additional on $25.24.....	1 26	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 2 53
" 5 per cent. off $142.88 for prompt payment.....		7 14
" 3 per cent. for collecting $142.88.....		4 29
" 5 per cent. for collecting $61.38.....		3 07
" Treasurer's receipts.....		191 02
	$208 05	$208 05

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1891-92.....	$ 25 08	
" " " collector....	318 40	
" " trans. from Special Fund, Series II.....	57 70	
" fines from Burgess.....	3 30	
" licenses from Burgess....	4 00	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		$190 95
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		3 82
Balance Dr.....		213 71
	$408 48	$408 48
Balance in treasury.....	$213 71	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II.

DR.

To amt. from 1891-92.....	$192 32	
" " " state tax.....	53	
CR.		
By voucher.....		$132 50
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		2 65
" amt. transferred to Borough Fund.....		57 70
	$192 85	$192 85

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series III.

DR.

To proceeds of 5 bonds of $125 each.....	$625 00	
" amt. from collector.....	191 02	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		$752 47
" amt. paid Auditor Gen. for State tax.....		2 85
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		15 11
Balance Dr.....		45 59
	$816 02	$816 02
Balance in treasury.....	$ 45 59	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series III....	$500 00

ASSETS.

Bal. in treasury, Borough Fund.....		$213 71
" in treasury, Borough Debt Fund, Series III.		45 59
Liabilities in excess of assets.		240 70
	$500 00	$500 00
Liabilities in excess of assets.	$240 70	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of April, A. D., 1893.

GEORGE MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

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W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
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A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

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